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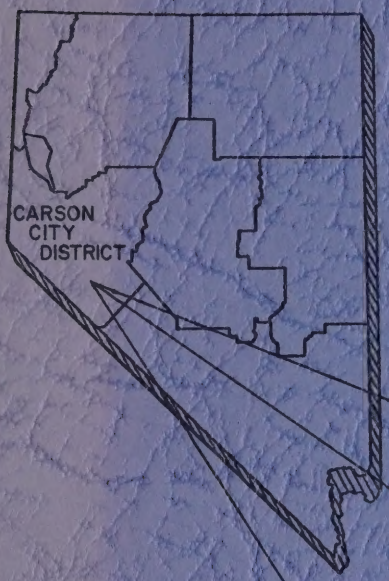

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CARSON DISTRICT, NEVADA

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ECONOMIC PROFILE SUPPLEMENT

DISTRICT ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

POPULATION

EMPLOYMENT

INCOME

NATIONAL RESOURCE USE

LIVESTOCK FORAGE

MINERALS

OUTDOOR RECREATION

WILDLIFE HUNTING

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FOREWORD

This "Economic Profile" of communities and resource use in Bureau of Land Management Districts was prepared to aid development of plans for the management of national resource lands in Nevada. The primary use will be by staff of BLM with responsibilities for formulating Management Framework Plans and evaluating social and economic effects of recommended actions and decisions.

Because most available data describing the economic and social attributes of communities are compiled for areas bounded by county lines, the data and analyses do not represent Planning Units. Rather, they represent a "picture" of the situation as it existed at a point in time for groups of Counties which most nearly approximate District boundaries.

District staff will augment this "Profile" with notes regarding the current situation within areas for which they are developing or updating a Management Framework Plan. In addition, many problems in regional planning will require knowledge of unique relationships and local economic and social phenomena that were not within the scope of this Profile. Local and alternate sources of information should be consulted as a problem identifies the need for current or specific data.

Comments on this Profile are always welcome.

E. I. Rowland
State Director, Nevada

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GLOSSARY

Benchmark Projections--the level of resource use necessary if BLM is to maintain the same share of local industry production in 1980 that they were furnishing in 1970.

Community Dependence--the percentage of the district's total personal income coming from the resource in question.

Extrinsic Values--used with recreational or hunting activities. It refers to the impact of actual expenditures for that activity on the local personal income (As opposed to intrinsic values).

Industry--a sector of the economy. This report emphasized the industries of agriculture, mining, recreation and hunting since these industries rely, at least in part, on Blm resources.

Industry Dependence--the percentage of the industry's personal income originating from BLM resources.

Initial User Dependency--used with agriculture only, it indicates the percentage of the permittees' gross income that results from leased BLM range.

Intrinsic Values--used with recreational and hunting activities. It refers to value of the activity to the participants, i.e., what he would have paid to participate if he had been required to do so. It is a very difficult value to measure.

Multiplier--measures the total change in personal income of a community as a result of changing the value of production in that industry by one dollar.

Personal Income--is the sum of wages and salaries, proprietor income, rental income, dividends and transfer payments resulting from the business activity of a particular industry or use of resources, including those furnished by BLM.

Region--as distinguished from District refers to the District Statistical Region.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Since economic data are available on a county basis it will be necessary for statistical purposes to include all of Carson City, Washoe, Storey, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon and Mineral Counties as being the component counties that make up the Carson City District Statistical Region. Table S identifies and displays the basic natural resource economic data for the region. The term "Public Lands" is used to refer to "Natural Resource Lands" i.e., those lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

Population

The total population of the region in 1970 was about 170,000 people and this accounts for 35 percent of the state total. Over 82 percent of the population live in Washoe and Carson City Counties, specifically around the metropolitan area of Reno-Carson City. Although the average density is about 9.3 people per square mile, greater densities occur in and around the two major cities.

The population is projected to increase to about 236,000 or by 40 percent by 1980. The majority of this growth is expected to take place in the two most populous counties, Washoe and Carson City. The total projected population increase is about 66,000 people and most of this growth will probably occur in the existing communities, especially in or around the Truckee Meadows area. Since the majority of this growth is expected in the urban areas of Reno-Carson City, some increases in the demand for outdoor recreation and hunting will occur.

Income

Total personal income for the District Statistical Region is about $530 million, or about 34 percent of the Nevada total. Per capita personal income is $3,749 compared to the state average of $3,570. The mean family income for the region is $10,412 which is higher than the state average of $9,754. Although Bureau of Census poverty level data are available for individual counties only, it appears that about 7 percent of the families in the District Statistical Region have incomes below the poverty level of $3,000 per year income level, which is a reasonable approximation of the average family poverty level.

The most important sectors from the standpoint of personal income produced are, in order of importance: tourist-related services; services; wholesale and retail trade; and construction. Generally, income production

TABLE S

SUMMARY TABLE

Item	District Total	Public Lands
Present Resource Consumption		
Livestock Forage (AUM's)	2,044,308	176,499
General Recreation (Recreational Days)	13,052,046	1,234,134
Hunting (Hunter Days)	161,804	68,000
Mining	a	a
Monetary Measures Used in Computing Industry Dependence		
Livestock (Value of Products Sold)	$15,288,723	$1,319,417
General Recreation (Local Expenditures)	55,079,634	5,208,045
Hunting (Local Expenditures)	647,216	272,000
Mining (Value of Products Sold)	55,375,000	5,122,625
Dependence of Resource Based Industries On Public Lands		
Livestock (Percent)		8.63
General Recreation (Percent)		9.45
Hunting (Percent)		42.00
Mining (Percent)		9.20
Personal Income Attributable to the Resource Products		
Total District Personal Income	$530,227,240	
Livestock	3,055,482	$263,688
General Recreation	14,375,784	1,358,511
Hunting	168,923	70,992
Mining	9,820,115	2,646,937
Community Dependence on Resource Products		
Livestock (Percent)	0.576	0.049
General Recreation (Percent)	2.256	0.213
Hunting (Percent)	0.026	0.011
Mining (Percent)	1.852	0.499
Total Community Dependence (Percent)	4.710	0.772
Benchmark Projections--1980		
Livestock Forage (AUM's)		187,664
General Recreation (Recreational Days)		2,318,659
Hunting (Hunter Days)		85,115
Mining (Dollars)		6,587,200

[a]Not available in common unit of measure because of the variety of minerals.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE

Item	District Total	Public Lands
Present Resource Consumption		
Livestock Forage (AUM's)	3,866,308	175,599
General Recreation (Recreational Days)	13,052,000	1,212,112
Hunting (Hunter Days)	161,804	68,000
Mining	*	*
Monetary Returns Used in Computing Industry Dependence		
Livestock (Value of Products Sold)	$13,294,323	$1,319,412
General Recreation (Local Expenditures)	33,013,034	3,066,042
Hunting (Local Expenditures)	847,218	272,000
Mining (Value of Products Sold)	33,315,000	3,122,812
Dependence of Resource Based Industries on Public Lands		
Livestock (Percent)		8.83
General Recreation (Percent)		9.25
Hunting (Percent)		32.00
Mining (Percent)		9.30
Personal Income Attributable to the Resource Products		
Total District Personal Income	$130,577,340	
Livestock	3,022,455	$302,000
General Recreation	19,275,784	1,758,911
Hunting	164,912	76,000
Mining	9,830,115	2,060,812
Community Dependence on Resource Products		
Livestock (Percent)	0.316	0.029
General Recreation (Percent)	2.356	0.215
Hunting (Percent)	0.020	0.009
Mining (Percent)	1.021	0.214
Total Community Dependence (Percent)	3.713	0.472
Benchmark Projections--1979		
Livestock Forage (AUM's)		187,000
General Recreation (Recreational Days)		1,312,000
Hunting (Hunter Days)		83,000
Mining (Dollars)		2,387,000

*Not available to remain within scope of resource purposes of the various districts.

from agricultural activities and from activities on Public Lands is lower for either or both per capita and total personal income.

Employment

Employment, as with population and income, is of course concentrated in the Reno-Carson City area. Over 82 percent or 72,000 people are employed within this metropolitan area. The major employment sectors, in descending order of importance, are: tourist-related services; services; trade (wholesale & retail); government; construction; public utilities; manufacturing; and finance, insurance and real estate. These sectors are centered around the more populous areas, while the resource based sectors such as livestock, mining and outdoor recreation are more oriented toward rural areas. The resource sectors usually employ fewer people per million dollars of output compared to other sectors such as manufacturing or contract construction. Therefore, changes in resource production from Public Lands would be necessary before significant changes in employment could be realized.

Livestock Forage

In 1970 a total of 107 livestock operators depended on the Public Lands for livestock forage in the Carson City District. These operators have been on the average, 30-35 percent dependent on Public Lands for their total livestock forage supply and this dependence has been rather stable and with little fluctuation over the years (1964-71).

This livestock industry depends on Public Lands for about 9 percent of its total production while community dependence on Public Land forage is insignificant at about 0.05 percent. Personal income for the livestock sector of the economy accounted for over $3 million in 1969, of which only $264,000 was attributable to Public Lands.

The industry dependence on livestock forage from Public Lands varies from 1.4 percent in Douglas County to 77 percent in Mineral County. Although most industry and community dependence levels are low, (excluding industry dependence in Mineral County) it should be remembered that livestock operations (initial users) depend on public land forage for at least part of their livelihood. Any change in supply or the price of this forage could affect these individual livestock operations, but would have a moderate or only minor effect on the livestock industry or on total personal income in the District Statistical Region.

Projection of livestock feed requirements requires consideration of the fact that the livestock industry is comprised of both range livestock operations and feed-lot operations. By 1980 total livestock feed requirements in the Carson City District are projected to increase. The Public Lands within the District Statistical Region presently supply about 176,499 AUM's of feed. The 1980 benchmark projections show an increase of 11,165 AUM's of additional forage if the Public Lands are to maintain the current share of production.

Hunting

Initial users (hunters) of wildlife resources in the District Statistical Region are dependent on Public Lands for about 68,000 out of a total of 162,000 hunter days. This represents a 42 percent dependence. These figures include all types of hunting - - upland game, big game, and waterfowl. Much of the hunter use is for upland game, such as partridge, quail, dove, and waterfowl. Nonconsumptive uses of wildlife are considered to be general recreation and the values are included in the general recreation data.

The hunting user group is more dependent on Public Lands than any other group of users (excluding mining). Therefore, they are probably most affected by BLM land use decisions. Economic returns from wildlife hunting are less than from other user groups such as miners and livestock owners. Local expenditure for hunting in the District Statistical Region amounted to 647,000 compared to a local expenditure for hunting attributed to Public Lands of $272,000. Personal income attributable to hunting amounted to about 169,000 compared to 71,000 on Public Lands. Based on these earnings values, the community dependence on all hunting is about 0.03 percent, while dependence on Public Land hunting is about 0.01 percent.

Demand for sports hunting on Public Lands is expected to increase about 26 percent from 1970-80. Based on this projection, the Public Land benchmark projection for 1980 is about 86,000 hunter days, or an increase of about 18,000 hunter days.

The hunter pressure for upland game is expected to increase significantly, especially on dove, partridge, and waterfowl. Although hunter pressure is expected to increase 26 percent by 1980, private land hunting within the region is expected to carry the bulk of the increased hunting pressure.

Recreation

Total outdoor recreation use in the District Statistical Region for 1970 was over 13 million recreation days, with only about 1.2 million recreation days, or 9.4 percent, occurring on Public Lands. About three-quarters of the total use occurs in Washoe, Carson City and Douglas Counties, while most of the Public Land use takes place in the remaining four counties.

Personal income attributable to recreation use within the region is about $14 million, or 2.3 percent of total personal income. Recreation on the Public Lands generates 0.2 percent of the region's total personal income, about $1.4 million. Although the 0.2 percent dependence on Public Land recreation for total personal income is relatively low, in comparison to the high personal income producing sectors in the urban areas of the region, it is in the smaller towns and rural areas that there can be no doubt that outdoor recreation generates a much more significant part of the personal income. Therefore, the general outdoor recreation industry on Public Lands is very important to the local communities near major recreational attractions and to those people who derive their income from trade and service type businesses.

Benchmark projections to 1980 indicate an 88 percent increase in recreational demand. Based on this figure, the benchmark projection is about 2.3 million recreational days, or an increase of over 1 million days. As indicated above, recreation use on Public Lands is generally light and it is expected that the Public Lands can sustain increases in recreational use without damage to the resources. Therefore, it is expected that the Public Lands can and will meet the projected demand by 1980.

Minerals

The total value of mineral production in the District Statistical Region for 1970 was about $55.3 million and $5.1 million or 9.2 percent was produced from Public Lands.

The region is dependent on the mining industry for about two percent of its total personal income. Income generated by the mining industry is about $9.8 million out of $530 million in total personal income. Mining industry income generated from Public Lands is about $2.6 million. This represents about 0.5 percent of the region's total personal income

attributable to mining operations on Public Lands. If income from lands patented from the Public Lands for mining purposes were considered, community dependence on Public Lands becomes of major significance.

Although mining produces only a small part of the communities' total personal income, it should be recognized that mineral products are basic resources required either directly or indirectly in almost all other sectors of economic activity.

The demand for mineral production in terms of value of minerals produced in 1970 constant dollars is projected to increase about 30 percent from 1970-1980. In order to maintain its current share of production, an increase of about $6.6 million from Public Lands would be required. Because of the uncertainty of mineral deposits, no attempt is made to indicate the potential for Public Lands to meet the projected increase in demand.

Industry Comparisons

Slightly different monetary measures are used in computing resource industry dependence on Public Land resources (Summary Table). These resources are reasonably comparable, however, because each represents the gross money exchange in the local economy for the initial product either to or from the initial producer or user.

Considering total money exchanges, the resource industries in descending order of importance, are: mining, general recreation, livestock and hunting. In contrast, the industry importance of production from Public Lands in descending order are: general recreation, mining, livestock and hunting. Hunting is the most dependent on Public Lands, followed by general recreation, mining and livestock (Summary Table).

The District Statistical Region depends upon the four resource sectors for about 5 percent of its total personal income. The contributions from hunting are the least significant,producing only 0.03 percent of the total personal income in the region. The most significant sectors are general recreation and mining, producing 2.3 and 1.9 percent, respectively.

Community dependence on Public Land resource production from the four resource sectors is less significant, producing about 0.8 percent of the area's total personal income. Although personal income generated from Public Lands appears relatively insignificant compared to total personal income, it produces $4.3 million to local communities.

It must be remembered that initial users of the forage resource depend on this resource for at least part of their livelihood. This important distinction is shared by some users of the mineral resource and separates this dependence from the kind typical of the initial users of recreation and hunting resources. In the latter cases, the dependence does not affect the initial users' livelihood. Secondary users such as suppliers of goods and services do, however, depend upon these uses for part of their livelihood. When the analysis shifts to a comparison of the community dependence on the various resources, this distinction ceases to exist.

Other Resources and Land Use

Vegetative products, water and land use are not analyzed in the same way as other resource industries. Harvesting of vegetative products from Public Lands within the Carson City District is very limited and the value of production is insignificant to the economy of the area. Water and land use are both important to the economy, but are not subject to measurement and analysis in the same economic terms as livestock production, recreation and minerals. (See body of the supplement for brief analysis of each.)

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The "Carson City District Supplement" provides a detailed analysis of the general economy of the District Statistical Region and the resource production from national resource lands[1] compared to the total resource production of the region. The purpose of the data and analysis provided in this supplement is to assist the resource manager in allocating between resources where conflicts between these resources exist.

Analytical Areas

District Statistical Region

For statistical purposes, the Carson City District will include all of Carson City, Lyon, Mineral, Douglas, Storey, Washoe and Churchill Counties (Table 1). Although not all the lands within these counties are exclusively managed by BLM, substantial portions are under BLM control (see Tables 2-4). The District Statistical Region throughout this economic supplement will include only whole counties since much of the economic data is available only by counties. Although it is recognized that district boundaries do not conform to county lines, it will be shown here as coinciding. In order to alleviate some of the confusion of determining district lines, a majority of the tables presented throughout this supplement will be on a statistical region basis. Those referring to present district boundaries will be called "Districts" for ease of distinguishing them from statistical "Regions."

Community Impact Areas

Community impact areas are geographical units which correspond to the concept of trade areas. They include a trade center of sufficent size to account for a significant proportion of economic transactions occurring among people in the area. They are used to measure the economic significance of BLM resources on local economics. Since economic data are available on a county basis, community impact areas, therefore, consist of one or more counties.

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[1] National resource lands are defined as those lands in public ownership administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The Carson City District Statistical Region, by reason of its seven county makeup, is one of the most populous and economically viable districts in the state, the other being the Las Vegas District. Unlike the Las Vegas District, where only one county (Clark County) contributes to the economic base, the Carson City District with seven counties has a greater number of trade areas. Similar to the Clark County trade area center, the Reno-Carson City area accounts for the principle trade area center for the northern part of the state. Most of the major economic activity by residents of the district is carried out in the Reno-Carson City vicinity. Although each county has its own trade area, the Reno-Carson City area can be considered a district-wide trade center. Reno-Carson City is the primary trade center for Washoe, Carson City, Douglas, and Storey Counties while Fallon, Hawthorne, and Yerington are the cities of trade for Churchill, Mineral and Lyon Counties, respectively.

User Influence Zones

User influence zones identify the area from which initial users of resources (specifically resources produced from Public Lands) originate. The zones for the various resources will vary greatly. For example, initial users of mineral and forage resources (mining operations and ranches) tend to be from the local area, whereas initial users of recreation and wildlife resources are more likely to be from major population centers.

Initial users of mineral products taken from Public Lands are almost exclusively at local origin and the final products are used nationally. Although primary metals produced from private lands are exported to other areas for manufacturing of finished products, the initial users, including mining operations and smelters are located within the District Statistical Region.

Although most of the ranchers with permits on Public Lands reside in the local area, absentee ownership, out-of-state and corporation ownership of livestock grazing permits prevail in the district. The extent and implications of this latter phenomena is not readily known at this time.

The primary user influence zone for hunters is somewhat difficult to establish from available data, but it can be said that a large percentage of the hunting in the district originates from within Nevada. Out-of-state use represents a small percentage of the total and varies by species hunted.

Recreational use, based on water-related recreation activity, indicates that the primary users are mainly in-state residents (about 72 percent) while non residents make up about 28 percent of the total.

Benchmark Projections

Planning, by its very nature, is focused on the future. Resource managers need to know what to expect in terms of future changes that may affect Public Land resources. For this reason, "benchmark projections" for 1980 are made for each Public Land resource. These projections indicate the amount of resource products required in 1980 if the Public Lands were to continue providing the same share of total area production as they do today. For example, if the Public Lands are supplying 9 percent of the total cattle forage in the district, and the production of cattle is expected to rise 0.25 percent by 1980, then the benchmark projection shows how much forage must be harvested by cattle from Public Lands in 1980 if these lands continue to supply 9 percent of the total area production.

This projection is not a target, but rather a reference point for further analysis. Obviously, the fact that total demand for forage is expected to increase by 0.25 percent does not mean that BLM should plan to increase production by this amount. The key factor is the analysis of why the benchmark projections may be too high or too low for the Public Lands within the study area.

Projections may be at nearly any level of complexity, from a simple extension of past trends to an extremely complex analysis of the factors that cause production to change.

Income Multipliers

The concept of income multipliers is useful in assessing the total impact of change in the resource use on the economy of the community or area. The economy of any area is a complex set of interrelationships between initial users, processors, final users and

service activities. These interrelationships are the mechanism by which income is generated in the local economy. The multiplier measures the total income generated from the injection of new money through various sectors of the economy--each of which might have a different multiplier.

There are two basic methods for estimating the multiplier effect: the first is to measure the interrelated flow of production between sectors of the economy (input-output analysis); and the second is to estimate the multiplier effect directly from an analysis of aggregated exports, imports and local (domestic) production (Keynsian multipliers). It is the latter method which was used in computing the multipliers used in this study.

In evaluating the impact of resource use at the county and district statistical region levels, only direct measurements have been used for initial users and industries. Income multipliers have been shown in order to assess the impact of a change in resource use on the economy of any given county, community impact area or region as a whole. For example, if the multiplier for an industry was 1.716, and something happened to cause an increase in the output of this industry (such as increased grazing capacities), the total impact on the economy would be magnified by a factor of 1.716 rather than the simple increase in output. Each industry within the economy will have a different multiplier, depending upon the interaction of that industry with others in the local economy.

DISTRICT ECONOMY

Population

The population of the Carson City District Statistical Region in 1970 was 169,898 people compared to a total population of 488,738 people for the state (Table 5). This is nearly 35 percent of the total for Nevada. Over 80 percent of the region's population reside in Washoe and Carson City Counties, a condition paralleled in the Las Vegas District where nearly 99 percent of the population reside in Clark County. Population in Nevada is polarized into north and south segments where over 80 percent of the entire population of the state reside in either Clark or Washoe County.

The District Statistical Region (D.S.R.) as compared to other D.S.R.'s within the state is heavily populated with an average density of 9.3 people per square mile compared to 4.4 for the state as a whole. The county densities range from 103.1 people per square mile in Carson City County and 19.0 in Washoe County to 1.9 in Mineral County. As seen in Figures 1-7, population distributions within the district are centered primarily around the Reno-Carson City area and Fallon, Hawthorne, and Yerington.

The 1960-70 population growth rate for the District Statistical Region was 44.2 percent compared to 71.3 percent for Nevada (see Table 7). There was a wide variance between counties with Douglas County experiencing the largest increase (97.7 percent) and Carson City (91.8 percent). Washoe County (the most populous county) experienced a 42.9 percent growth rate. The remaining counties averaged a 10 to 30 percent growth rate.

Important to any discussion on population growth is the direction of net migration patterns. The Carson City District experienced a 44.2 percent increase in its population from 1960-70. The most important indicator of growth is the ability of an area to attract people. In this regard, the Carson City District experienced a positive net migration of 29.4 percent (see Tables 7 and 8), i.e., almost 35,000 people migrated into the area. Carson City and Douglas Counties registered a positive migration of 77.8 and 83.9 percent, respectively, while Washoe County (the second most populous county in the state)

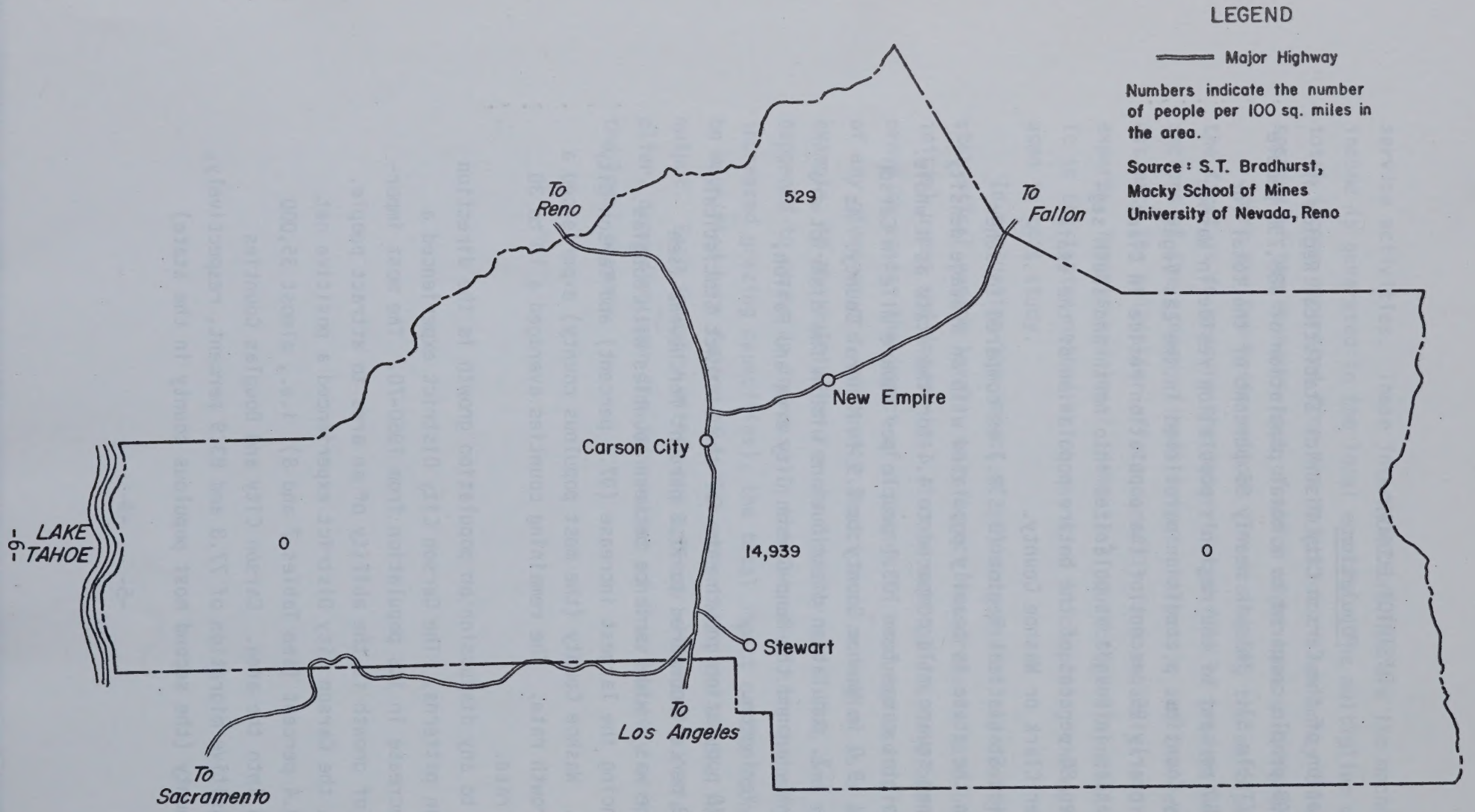


Figure 1

1970 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, CARSON CITY

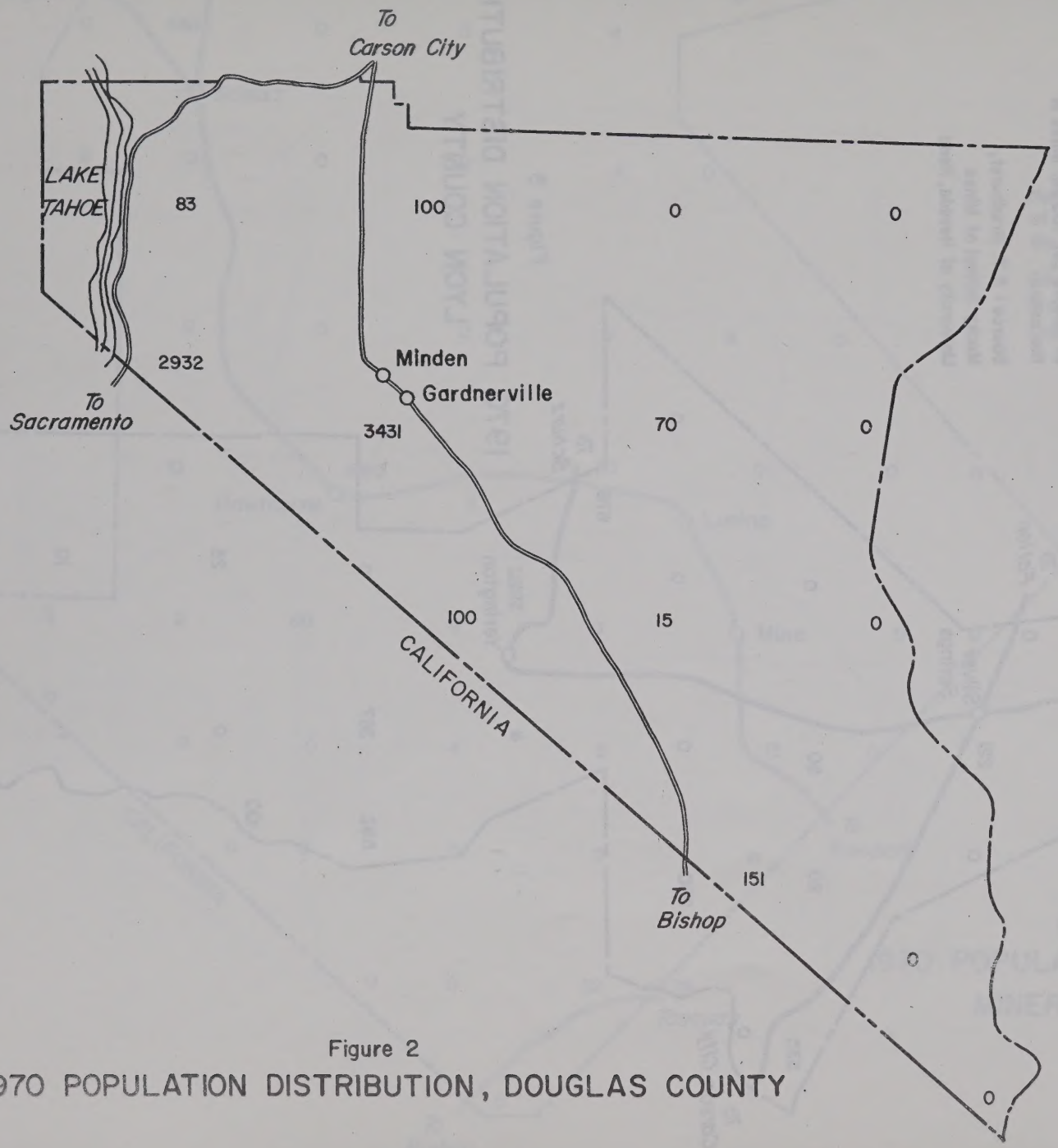
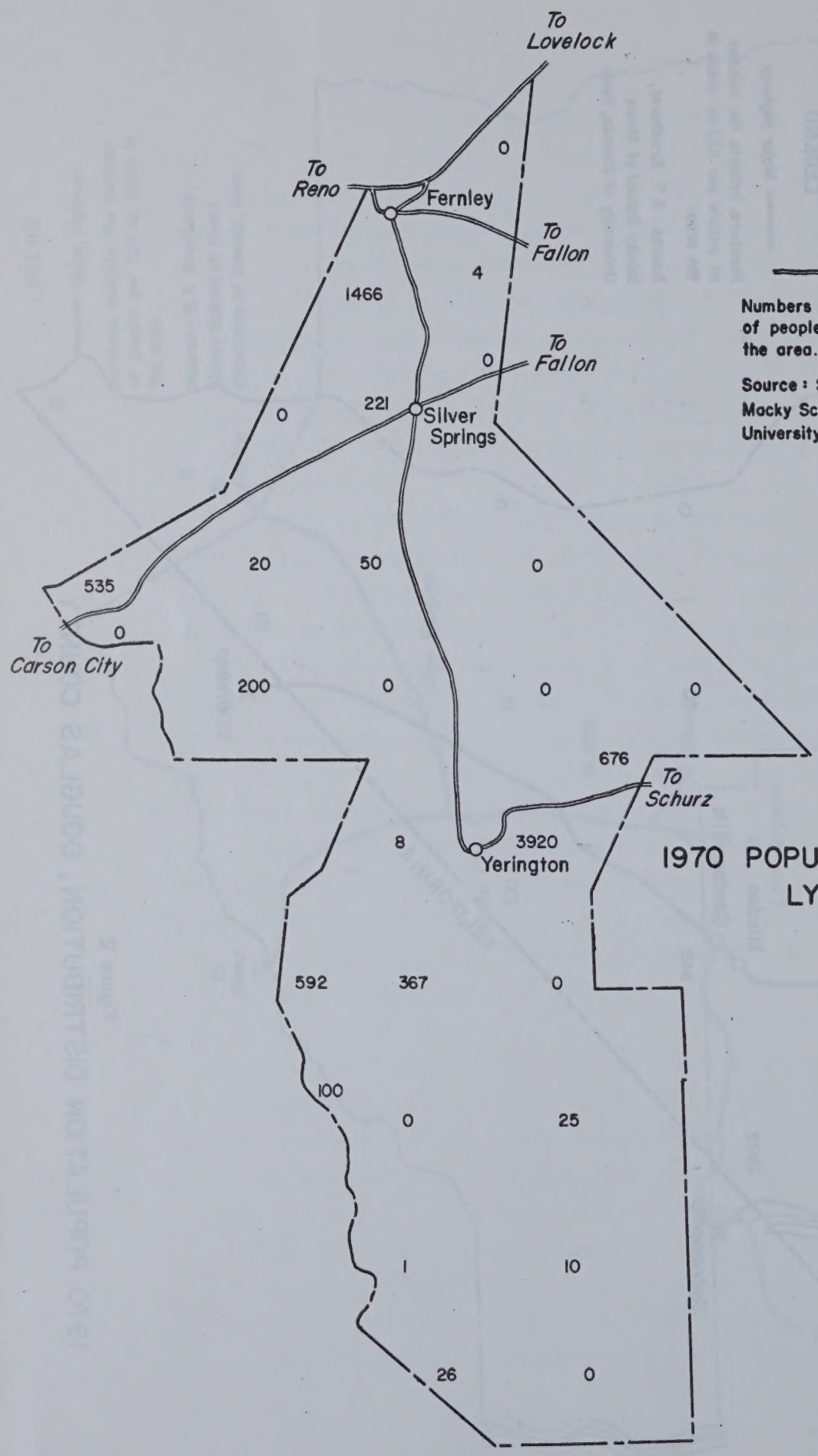


Figure 2

1970 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DOUGLAS COUNTY



LEGEND

Major Highway

Numbers indicate the number of people per 100 sq. miles in the area.

Source : S.T. Bradhurst, Macky School of Mines University of Nevada, Reno

Figure 3

1970 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
LYON COUNTY

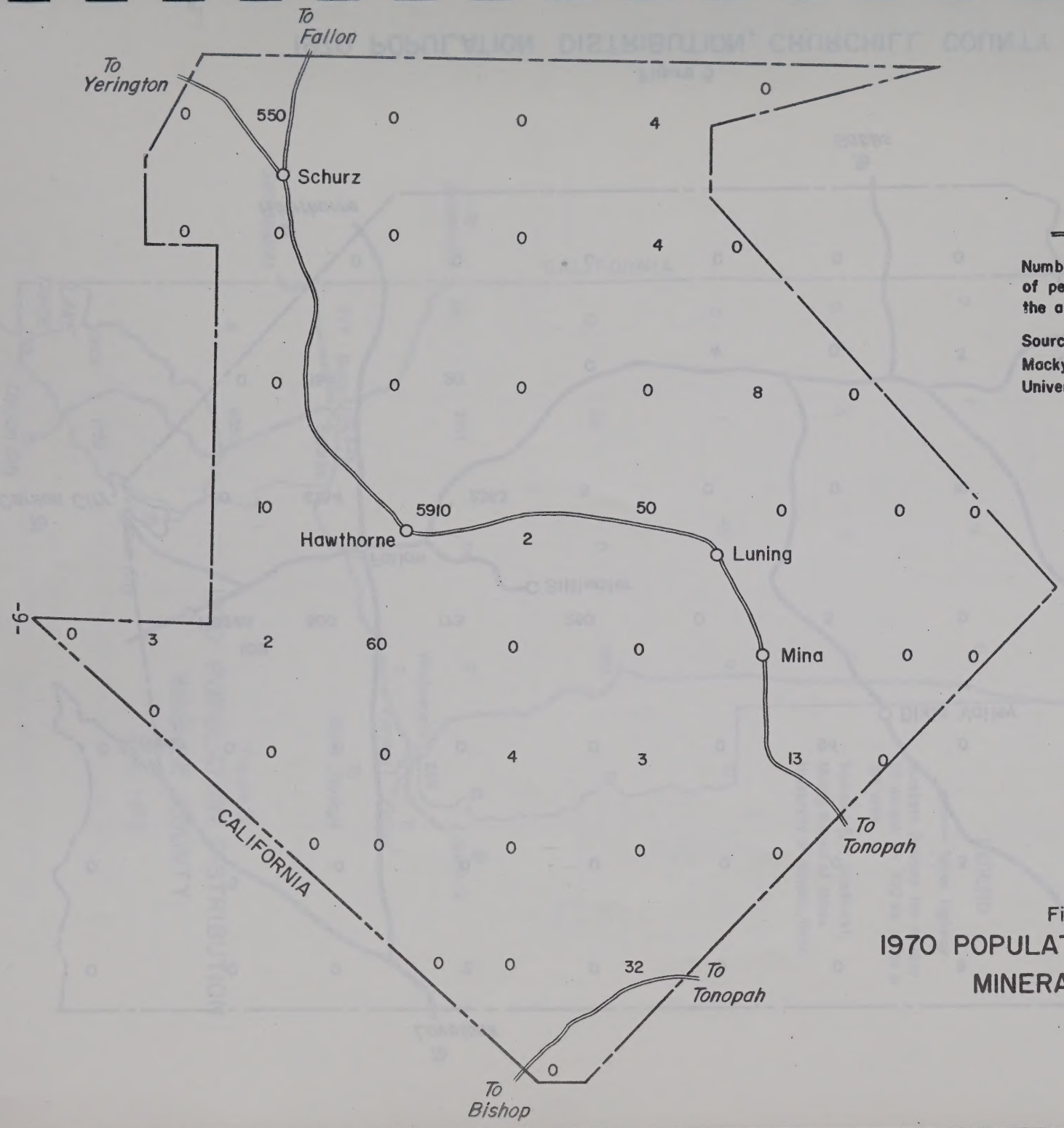


Figure 4

1970 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, MINERAL COUNTY

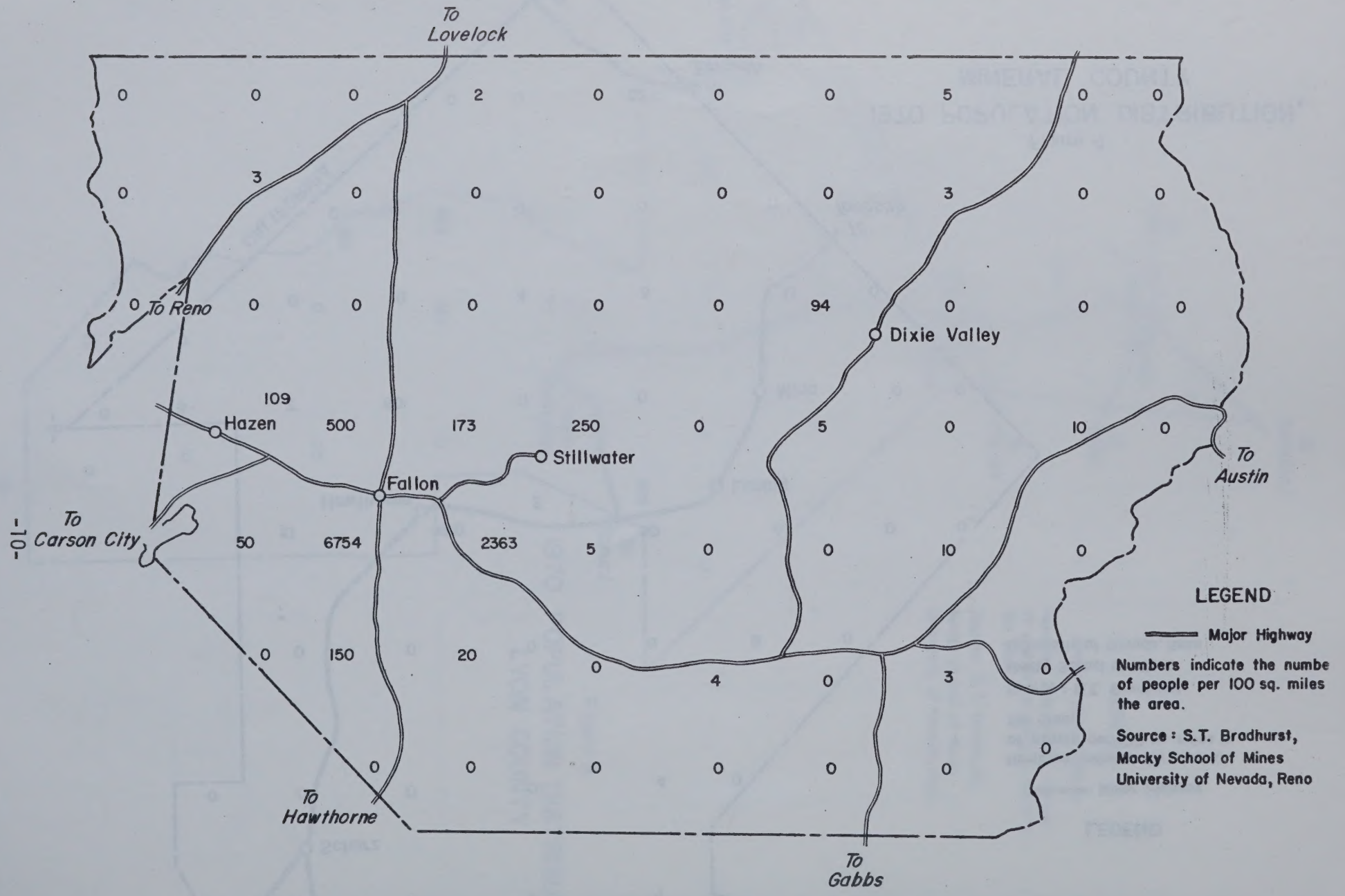

To Lovelock
To Reno
Dixie Valley
Hazen
Stillwater
Fallon
To Austin
To Carson City
To Hawthorne
To Gabbs
0 0 0 2 0 0 0 5 0 0
0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 94 0 0 0
109
Hazen 500 173 250 0 5 0 10 0
Stillwater
Fallon
To Austin
To Carson City
50 6754 2363 5 0 0 10 0
0 150 20 0 4 0 3 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0
To Hawthorne
To Gabbs
LEGEND
Major Highway
Numbers indicate the numbe of people per 100 sq. miles the area.
Source : S.T. Bradhurst, Macky School of Mines University of Nevada, Reno

Figure 5

1970 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, CHURCHILL COUNTY

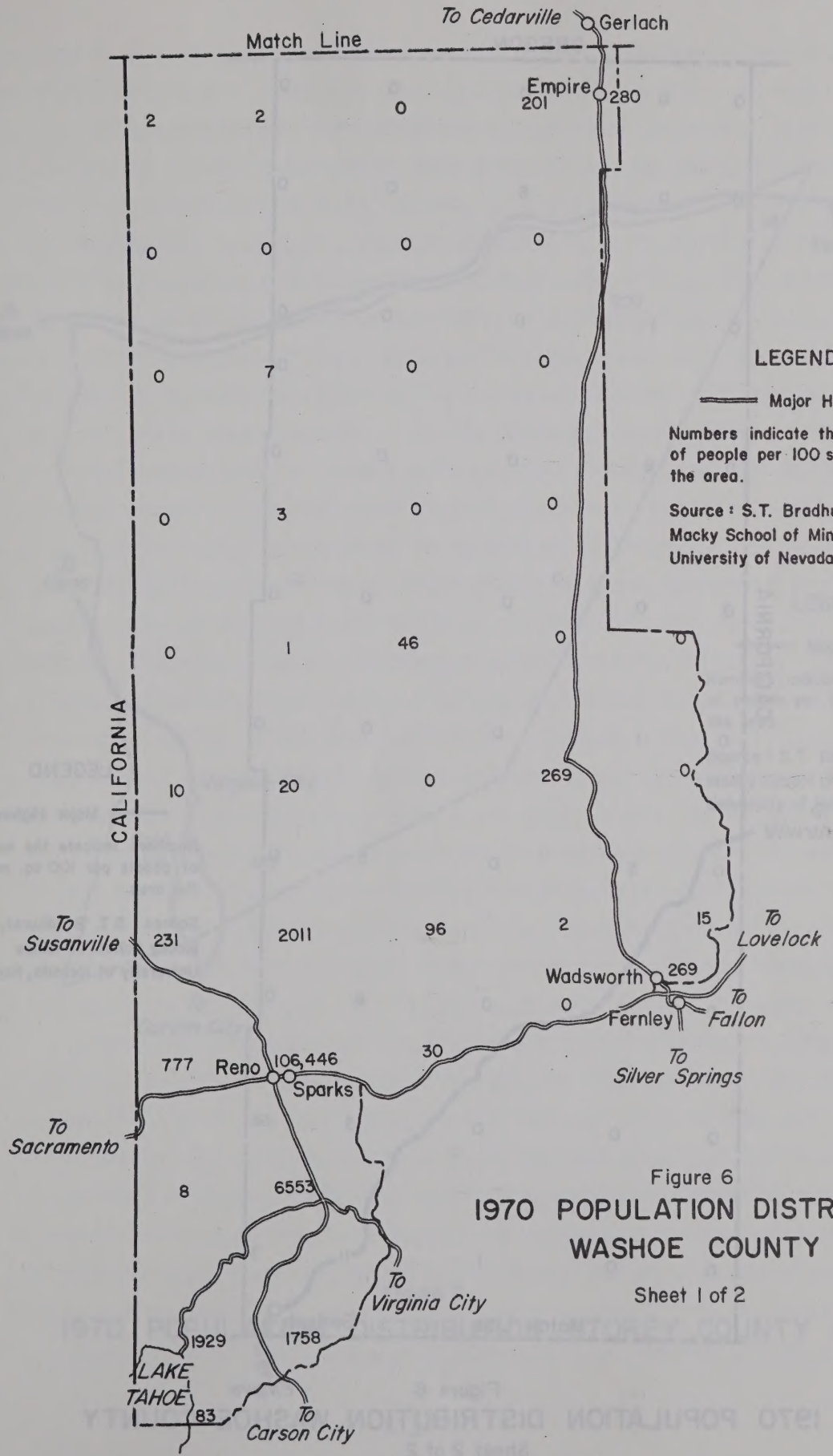


Figure 6

1970 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION WASHOE COUNTY

Sheet 1 of 2

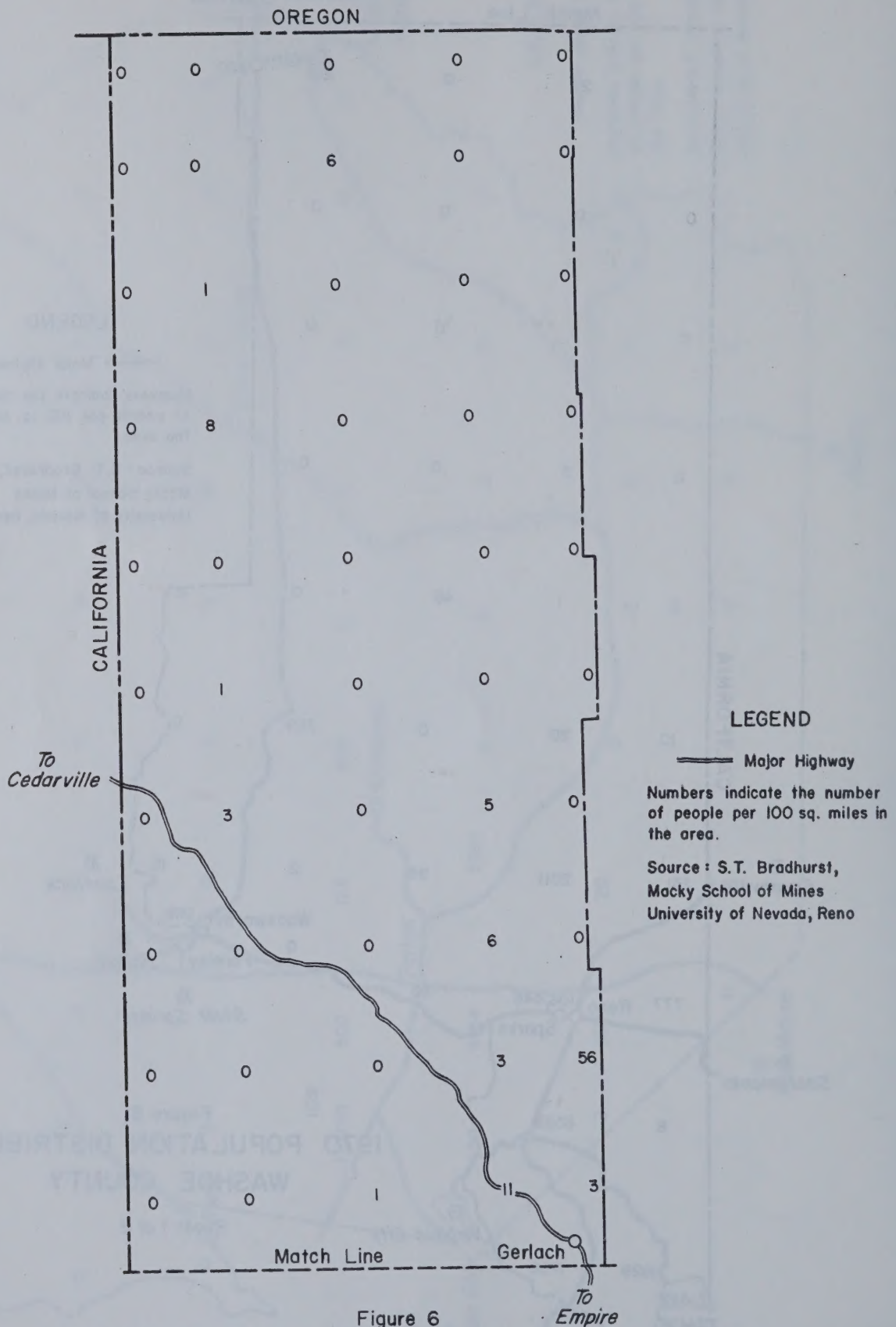


Figure 6

1970 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, WASHOE COUNTY

Sheet 2 of 2

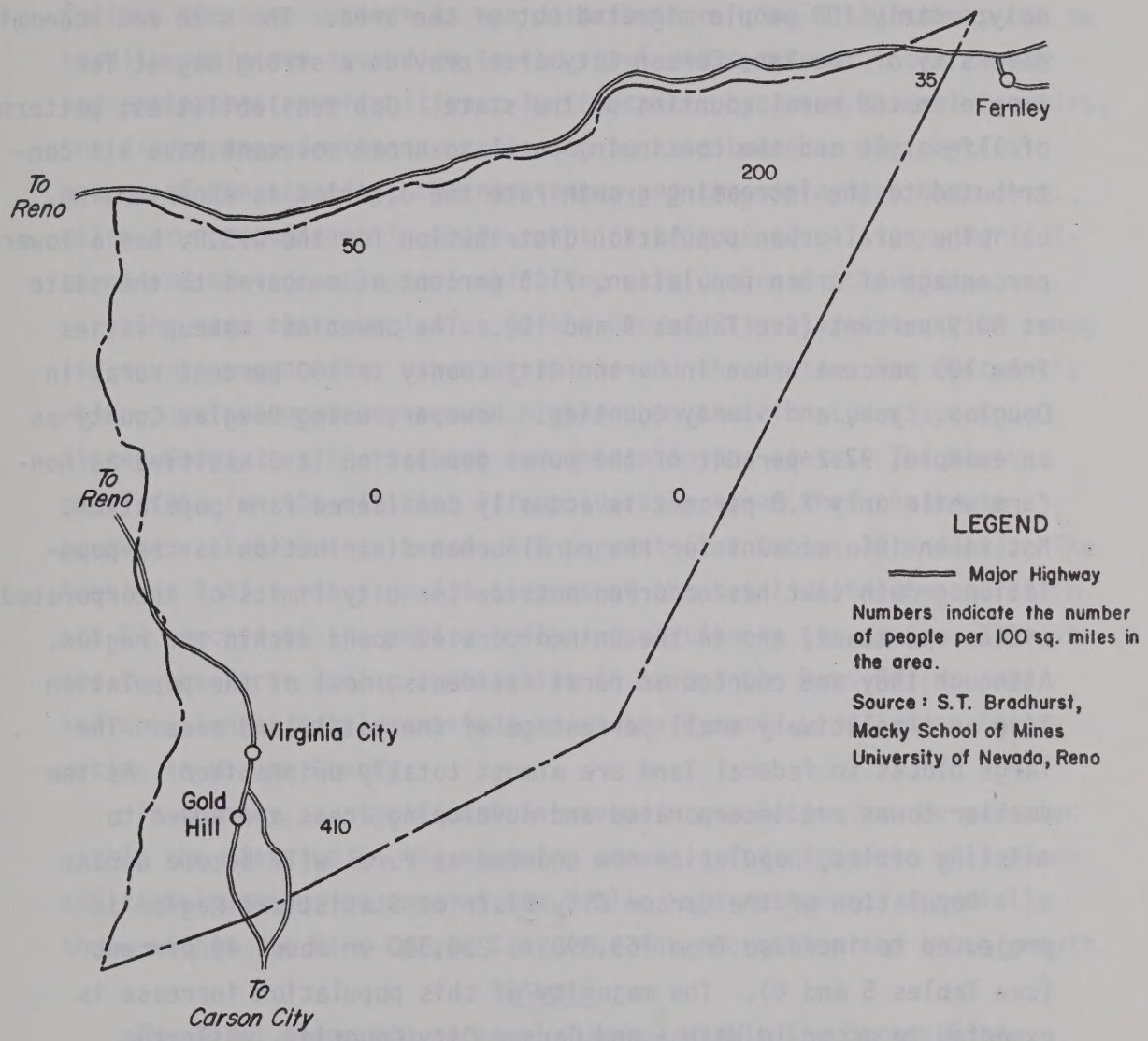


Figure 7

1970 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, STOREY COUNTY

registered a modest 27.5 percent increase. The only county which experienced a negative migration was Mineral County showing a 1.6 percent decrease. Although the county increased in population, due to births only, nearly 100 people migrated out of the area. The size and economic diversity of the Reno-Carson City area provide a strong magnet for people in the rural counties of the state. Job availabilities, patterns of life-style and the continuing rural to urban movement have all contributed to the increasing growth rate the district is experiencing.

The rural-urban population distribution for the D.S.R. has a lower percentage of urban population, 71.5 percent as compared to the state at 80.9 percent (see Tables 9 and 10). The counties' makeup varies from 100 percent urban in Carson City County to 100 percent rural in Douglas, Lyon, and Storey Counties. However, using Douglas County as an example, 92.2 percent of the rural population is classified as non-farm while only 7.8 percent is actually considered farm population. Not taken into account for the rural-urban distribution is the population growth that has occurred outside the city limits of incorporated cities and towns, and in the unincorporated towns within the region. Although they are counted as rural residents, most of the population live on a relatively small percentage of the total land area. The large blocks to federal land are almost totally uninhabited. As the smaller towns are incorporated and developing areas are added to existing cities, population now counted as rural will become urban.

Population of the Carson City District Statistical Region is projected to increase from 169,898 to 236,500 or about 40 percent (see Tables 5 and 6). The majority of this population increase is expected to occur in Washoe and Carson City Counties, while the remaining counties will increase population but to a lesser degree.

The age distribution for the district (Tables 11 and 12) in comparison to the state does not vary significantly in spread except in the age brackets of 65 years and over and 20-29 years. In Lyon County the younger age group is lower than the state and district averages indicating the tendency for young adults to leave the county in search of areas with greater opportunities. However, there are no sharp breaks between age brackets other than would be expected

according to county location, proximity to population centers, and employment characteristics.

The sex ratio in the Carson City District Statistical Region also follows the same pattern as age distribution. The distinctions can be readily explained according to the rural-urban makeup of the county and employment opportunities. In Churchill, Lyon and Mineral Counties, the discrepancy in the sex ratio can be attributed to the physical makeup of the counties, the remoteness and the employment base, e.g., males are predominant in these counties because of military, agricultural and mining employment which are male dominant activities.

The race characteristics of the Carson City District varies among its county components, other districts and the state. The district's white population percentage is higher than that for the state and Storey County has the highest percentage in the state. The black population for the district is considerably lower than the state average at 1.6 percent versus 5.6 percent (see Tables 13 and 14). The American Indian makes up 2.4 percent of the total district population and 53 percent of the entire Indian population in the state. This is due to the large Indian communities in around the Reno-Fallon area and some Indian settlements adjoining the Pyramid Land Indian Reservation in Washoe County.

In summary, a significant increase in population can be expected within the district in the upcoming decade. This increase will place additional demands on some of the Public Land resources, especially those within the Reno-Carson City area for recreation and urban growth.

Income

The total allocated personal income[2] within the Carson City District Statistical Region is about $530 million or about 34 percent of the total for the state (see Table 15-03). Washoe County contributes over $393 million or about 74 percent of the district total and 25 percent of the state's total allocated personal income. The remaining six counties contribute less amounts with Storey County at $2 million at 0.4 percent of the district total (see Tables 15-D-J).

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[2]Allocated personal income simply refers to the fact that the industry from which the income was derived has been identified.

The average per capita income for the district is $3,749 which is higher than the state average per capita income ($3,570) but lower than the national average ($3,910); see Table 16. Carson City, Storey, Washoe, and Douglas Counties per capita personal incomes are higher than the state average while Churchill, Lyon, and Mineral Counties are lower. Factors contributing to different levels of per capita personal income vary from county to county. Washoe and Carson City Counties have high employment levels in the tourist-related services and government industries which tend to maintain higher levels of personal income. Douglas County's high per capita income is possibly due to the activities surrounding the gaming industry at Lake Tahoe. Churchill County's low income level is partly due to its dependence on military and government payrolls and a large Indian population which suffers from high unemployment, thus, contributing to a lower per capita personal income figure.

The percentage of families with incomes under the poverty level, as based on a range of poverty income cut-offs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, number of children under 18 years and farm and nonfarm residents, ranges from a low of 2.6 percent in Storey County to a high of 10.3 percent in Churchill County (Table 16). The other five counties are below the state average of 7.0 percent.

The major economic sectors within the District Statistical Region from the standpoint of personal income (Table 15-03) are in descending order of importance: tourist-related services, which contributes over 18 percent of the district's total allocated personal income; services at 17 percent; wholesale and retail trade at 12 percent; and, construction at 11 percent. The lowest contributors to the district's personal income are agriculture and mining at 0.89 and 1.85 percent, respectively. (See Tables 15-D through 15-J for county figures.)

In other words, one can say that the District Statistical Region is a mirror image of the State as regards personal income contributed from individual sector comparisons. Also, when considering those sectors that can be said to be growth indicators (finance, insurance, real estate, trade, construction and manufacturing) the Carson City

District, especially the Reno-Carson City area, is second only to the Las Vegas District in absolute percentages.

Individual counties vary significantly within the District. In the District Statistical Region, it would not be unreasonable to group counties according to similarities, i.e., counties whose relationship to a principle trade center influences activities within their respective economies. In the District such a grouping would consist of the following counties: Group 1 Counties are Washoe; Carson City; Douglas; and Storey; Group 2 Counties would be Churchill; Lyon; and Mineral. Group 1 Counties are economically related to the activities carried on within the Reno-Carson City area and their respective personal income rankings by sector are similar to the District as a whole, and to the State. Group 2 Counties differ in that the mining (Lyon County) and government (Mineral County) sectors are the major contributors to personal income in these counties at 27 percent and 41 percent, respectively--whereas these activities contribute only 1.85 and 9.1 percent of the total personal income to the District. Although Carson City County has a large percentage of income derived from civilian employment in the government sector, as does Mineral County--there is a difference in the overall effect in their respective counties, i.e., in the Carson City County there is a balance between sectors, but in Mineral County this does not hold true. In summary, it can be stated that the District is divided between its rural-urban segments--with the group (1) counties representing the urban segment and the group (2) counties representing the rural segment.

Employment

Based on 1970 employment data, the total civilian employment in the Carson City District Statistical Region is about 72,000 people, or 36 percent of the total for the state. Washoe County accounts for some 53,000 employees or 73 percent of all district employment and 27 percent of all employment within the state, followed by Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, and Storey Counties. (See Tables 17-03 and 17-D through 17-J.)

The major employment sectors, in descending order of importance are: tourist-related services, services, trade, government,

construction, public utilities, manufacturing, finance, insurance and real estate with agriculture and mining at the lower end of the employment scale. By comparison, the major employment sectors for the state are essentially the same with differences appearing only in the ranking of construction, government, and manufacturing.

Although agriculture and mining sector employment figures are lower for total district and state employment, these two sectors in the Carson District account for about 41 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of total state sector employment. In other words, agriculture and mining employment, although a small contributor by sector comparison to the region's income and employment picture, does contribute significantly when the region's employment in these sectors is compared to total sector employment and other regions. Of all employment in the agriculture and mining sectors within the state, the Carson City District provides 40 and 30 percent of all sector employment. As mentioned previously, the Carson City District can be divided into component parts/groupings. In urban counties the majority of income and employment originate from the tourist-related services, services, trade, public utilities, construction, and government sectors. The agriculture and mining industries are not the sole source of employment and income in the rural counties. In other words, some of the activities related to the urban counties do overlap into the rural areas. An example of this can be seen in the income and employment picture for the tourist-related services sector. This sector is so pervasive that it can be said to encompass the entire state, and it is only in matter of degree that its importance is noted in specific counties. Government sector income and employment is also another activity that is usually associated with the urban sector. However, this sector provides quite a bit of employment in rural counties within the Carson City District. Examples of this can be seen in the large amounts of employment provided in Mineral and Churchill Counties. In Mineral County about 40 percent of all county employment originates from the civilian government sector. The military base at Hawthorne is the primary cause. Likewise, the Fallon Naval Air Station in Churchill County also contributes substantial amounts of

employment, about 12 percent of the total county employment. The government sector in this county is the third largest employer.

There are variances in employment percentages between counties for the other industry sectors. However, these variances appear to be somewhat insignificant in comparison to those discussed above, i.e., the tourist-related services sector encompasses most of the recreational activities, and also most of the income and employment in the urban counties within the region. Among the rural counties, recreation activity plays a significant part, but does not represent the bulk of the employment picture. As regards the traditional areas of employment (mining and agriculture) the variance in employment between counties appears to be directly related to capability and availability of land for these uses. Churchill County agricultural employment is the highest at around 15 percent of the county's work force. Irrigated farming in this area is the primary type of farming activity and is carried on around the Fallon area. Likewise, in Lyon County, agricultural employment commands 14 percent of the total county work force, and this sector ranks third as a source of employment with the county. In Lyon County, this sector ranks second only to Churchill County which has the highest percentage of agricultural employment. Lyon County farming also depends on irrigation and the locus of this activity is found mainly in Mason and Smith Valleys.

It is from these two counties that about 20 percent of all agricultural employment in the state originates. Regarding the other traditional mode of employment, mining provides 21 percent of the total employment in Lyon County, the largest employer in the county. The extent of mining activity in the area is such that Lyon County contributes about 17 percent of the total mining employment in the state and is second only to White Pine County which accounts for over 18 percent of all mining in Nevada.

Resource Based Industries

Agriculture

Based on income data, the Carson City District Statistical Region is not dependent on the agricultural industry in any meaningful way. Likewise, the county components within the region also are little

dependent on agriculture, with Churchill County being most dependent at 7 percent, i.e., seven percent of Churchill County's personal income is derived from the agricultural sector (Table 15-4). Although the agriculture industry is negligible as a contributor to the region's overall economy, almost 28 percent of all personal income in the agricultural sector (state-wide) originates from within the Carson City District. Again we see that although an individual sector is not significant to total region income, that sector is important state-wide since the Carson City District is the locus for the majority of agriculture activity in the state.

The value of all agricultural products sold (cash receipts) in the region exceeds $23 million, which is 30 percent of the Nevada total. Churchill and Lyon Counties are the major agricultural income producers, with 38 and 35 percent of the region's total value of all agricultural products sold. Mineral and Carson City Counties are minor in comparison, producing 0.94 and 0.58 percent of this total.

Meat animal production accounts for almost 65 percent of total agricultural production within the region compared to about 75 percent for the state. In district by district comparison one can see that although the Carson City District ranks second lowest as regards "value of livestock and livestock products as percent of all products sold". It ranks the highest in percentage of all agricultural products sold, i.e., cash receipts from agriculture in the Carson District is greater than all other regions within the state (see Tables 18 and 19).

Agricultural production varies widely among the seven counties, and meat and animal production is the most important. The dollar value of livestock and livestock products sold (cash receipts) varies from about $126,000 in Carson City County to more than $5.6 million in Churchill County. However, almost 93 percent of all agricultural products sold in Carson City County originate in the livestock sector compared to 61 percent in Churchill County.

Dairy and poultry production contributes only around 8 percent of the total value of all agricultural products sold, but Carson City District accounts for about 53 percent of this total. Churchill County contributes over 54 percent of the region's total and almost 27 percent of the state's production. The only other county with a larger share of total dairy and

poultry production is Clark County with 35 percent.

The value of all crops sold, like dairy and poultry production, contributes relatively little to Nevada's total value of all agricultural products sold, around 15 percent of the total. The District Statistical Region averages slightly above the state average at about 18 percent. The Carson City District accounts for over 35 percent of all crops sold in the state, with the Winnemucca District accounting for the highest at 38 percent. Within the District Statistical Region, field crop production in Lyon and Churchill counties contributed over 81 percent of the region's total crop production. The remaining five counties are less significant due primarily to water availablility and the limited amount of land suitable for crop production. The most important crops grown in the District Statistical Region (primarily Lyon and Churchill Counties) are alfalfa hay and feed grains. One can see by this type of production the close relationship of all crop production in the region is devoted to the production of feed inputs to the livestock sector. On a statewide basis the Carson City District is responsible for over 36 percent of all feed inputs to livestock feeding sector (see Tables 20-22). As mentioned previously, the close relationship between the two sectors can be seen in: (1) the type of crop grown, (2) the locale of production, and (3) the existence of feed-lot and dairy operations. In Churchill County dairy and feed-lot operations are of major importance to agricultural income, but around Yerington in Lyon County,feed-lot operations are more important than dairy. Both counties utilize a large percentage of its locally grown field crop production as feed inputs to both industries. Although the livestock feeding sector is important in both of these counties, range livestock is more important in the remaining counties. Within the District Statistical Region, Lyon and Churchill Counties produce 81 percent of all alfalfa hay and feed grains and in these two counties are also located major dairy and feed-lot industries. Also over 54 percent of all cattle movements out of Nevada are to California markets. From this we can draw two important points. The first is that within the Carson City District Statistical Region, dairy and feed-lot industries are not so important to the economy as a whole, but are of major importance to the state and out-of-state markets. Secondly, the importance of the livestock industry to the region goes beyond the mere percentage of livestock products sold to all agricultural products sold

and resulting personal income, but to relationships involving private and public livestock operations i.e., feed-lot industry, crop production, and cattle movements to markets in California. Implications are that since some 54 percent of all cattle movements from Nevada are to California, then it can be said that a large percentage of that figure originates from within the Carson City District (Churchill, Lyon Counties) due to the finishing lots in those counties. Again it can be seen that the value of the District Statistical Region to the livestock and agricultural sectors is not in the value of these activities to the component counties within the region, but to the export value the region holds for the state and out-of-state markets.

Mining

The total value of mineral production in the District Statistical Region in 1970 was over $55 million (Table 23-03) compared to about $176 million for the state (Table 24) or about 31 percent of the state's total production. Mining is not an important industry in generating employment and income within the region. Personal income is low in comparison to the total value of minerals produced, indicating that a large part of the raw products are exported out of the region for final processing and use.

Comparable data showing the value of each of the most important minerals in the region, and its component counties can be seen in Tables 23-03 and 23-D to 23-J. It is evident from these tables that mining activity within the region is rather specialized, in that only two commodities can be considered of any importance, copper and sand and gravel. Only in Lyon County is copper mining found, whereas sand and gravel operations appear in all the counties.

Copper is by far the most important mineral produced in the District Statistical Region and in the state. Historically, copper has been the most important commodity produced by Nevada's mining industry. Its importance is illustrated by the fact that nearly one-third of the value of the state's mineral production since 1950 has been derived from copper, and since 1945 almost half of the annual output has been copper. In 1968 the Yerington mining district was the 11th largest producer of copper in

the United States while the Ely mining district ranked 17th.[3]

Not only is the mining industry the largest producer of personal income and employment in Lyon County, copper production around Yerington is second in volume only to the Ely District Statistical Region. Mining contributes over 27 percent of all personal income in Lyon county and over 21 percent of all employment. On a statewide basis, mining operations in Lyon county contributed over 17 percent of all personal income to the entire mining industry in 1969. Although copper production in Lyon county is significant to local income and employment, it is Lyon County's importance to statewide and national copper production that is more significant.

The other commodity of significance is sand and gravel production i.e., although copper production is the most important mining activity in the region, it is localized to the extent that it affects Lyon County only as regards income and employment. As a mined commodity, sand and gravel are not scarce,in that one area is geologically better situated over another, but mined in relation to the demands of local population centers and from the construction industry. Sand and gravel used for construction purposes account for more volume of, and value than any other non-metallic mineral resource, but their importance is often ignored because they are common and widespread, and have a very low unit value--usually near one dollar per short ton.[4] Being common and widespread are perhaps the main characteristics of the sand and gravel mining operations within the Carson City District Statistical Region where every component county has such mining activities in progress. Although exact income and employment figures for sand and gravel cannot be stated for 1970 (disclosure rule) it can be estimated that 3 to 4 percent of all mining employment in the region is devoted to sand and gravel mining extraction. The locus of sand and gravel operations within the Carson City District Statistical Region is found in the Reno-Carson City metropolitan areas where construction activities are their greatest. The rationale for this can be seen in the fact that since sand and gravel carries such a low value, transportation costs per unit value are high, thus sand and gravel mines must be near construction sites or population centers.

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[3]Water For Nevada, Forecasts For the Future--Mining; Report No. 4, prepared by the State Engineer's Office, and Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

[4]Ibid., p. 134

Region employment in the mineral and related manufacturing sector is 1,136 people, or about 1.8 percent of the region's total employment[5] (see Table 17-03). Employment figures in the mineral extraction industry are to an extent misleading, not only in definition as to who actually mines and manufactures, but in showing the relative importance of the mining industry to an area. Actually, a substantially larger percent of the total work force than shown for the mineral extraction sector depends on mineral extraction, at least indirectly, for their jobs, because a substantial part of manufacturing, contract construction, trade, and services sector depend on mining for their existence in the area, e.g., the city of Yerington in Lyon County.

Although relatively little income or employment is generated from mining activities it is estimated that by 1980 mineral production will increase by 29 percent in the Carson City District. The future for sand and gravel mining will be related to the ability of component counties to attract and hold people in their respective population centers. As regards the future of copper mining, demand forecasts indicate that there will be a market for all the copper that Nevada can produce during the next fifty years.[6] If the reliability of this forecast holds true then copper mining operations around Yerington will probably intensify and new deposits will be sought out. Indicative of this prospect, Mineral County is projected to begin copper mining operations by 1980 to a degree where over 53 percent of mineral extraction employment in that county will be devoted to copper mining.

Outdoor Recreation and Tourism

Tourism

The importance of the recreation and tourism industry to the state and region can be clearly seen in the personal income received from the tourist-related services sector (Tables 15 and 15-03) but recent data on tourist expenditures, numbers of tourists and their activities plus other useful information delineating the importance of tourism to the state are not available. It is paradoxical that a state so heavily dependent on recreation

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[5]The employment figure of 1,136 is higher than the one reported in Table 23, because of aggregation difference between sources, i.e., Table 23 indicates mining employment that includes some manufacturing employment related to mining.

[6]op. cit., p. 62.

and tourism activities as a basis for economic survival has such limited data on its most important resource.

In 1958 and again in 1963, the State of Nevada did conduct an out-of-state visit or survey showing visit and expenditure data, but that was the last time such a study has been carried out. In 1963 out-of-state tourist expenditures in Nevada were nearly $530 million. Of that amount, around $233 million or 44 percent of total tourist expenditures were spent in the Carson City District[7], specifically areas of Northeastern Nevada composed of Reno-Sparks, Lake Tahoe, and the state capitol, Carson City. These areas are easily accessible from Northern California and other major population centers over several major transportation routes. The most important of these routes is Interstate 80 which serves to bring the majority of Northern Californians to the area. U.S. 395 serves as the main artery bringing in people arriving from a northerly or southerly direction, this highway also serves to distribute people not only into the metropolitan areas of Reno-Carson City, but onto feeder roads (Highways 27 and 50) in order to gain access to the winter sports areas of the region. Today, 10 years later, assuming the same percentages hold true, we can say that tourist expenditures have increased to about $900 million within the Carson City District.[8]

Outdoor Recreation[9]

The data in this section reflect the assumption that the majority of outdoor recreation experiences in Nevada are some way related to water-associated activities. Although water-based recreation does not tell the entire outdoor recreation picture, it does illustrate a very important segment. This fact is further backed up by the findings as outlined in

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[7] Nevada Out of State Visitor Survey, 1963, prepared by Planning Survey Division, Nevada State Highway Department, p. 88.

[8] Total tourism figures estimated by the Department of Economic Development and Chamber of Commerce data, e.g., it is estimated that 30 million tourists stayed an average of two days, spending around $35.00 per day in 1972. Assuming our 44 percent figure for the Carson City District, this works out to be about $900 million that out-of-state tourists spent within the region in 1972.

[9] Data for Outdoor Recreation taken from Water-Related Recreation in Nevada---Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr. and Ted Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, 1973.

"Recreation in Nevada, Part III, 1971" which ranked water-based recreational activities extremely high, i.e., on a scale of the top ten ranked recreational activities, water-associated recreational experiences appeared in eight out of the ten activities ranked.

Within the District Statistical Region, out-of-state resident visits accounted for 28 percent of total visitor use, while Nevada residents constituted the bulk of outdoor recreational visits at 72 percent[10] (see Tables 27 and 28). Of the total 21 million outdoor recreational visitor days spent in the state in 1970, the Carson City District Statistical Region received over 13 million of those visits or about 61 percent of the total.

In Tables 29-34 one can see that water-associated recreation takes on a broader meaning when the type of sites and activities are analyzed i.e., not only are recreational activities along streams and reservoirs measured, but county, state, and federal campgrounds are surveyed, along with other unclassified parks and campgrounds.

Washoe and Douglas Counties received the bulk of the outdoor recreationists accounting for more than 90 percent of all visits to the region.

Although putting a dollar value on the recreational experience is of current interest in most recreational literature, there are no absolute standards of measurement or agreements as to whether intrinsic or extrinsic values would be more useful. It is the purpose of this section on outdoor recreation to present both intrinsic and extrinsic recreational values.[11] Since we are concerned with relating personal income as a tangible benefit of resource management we will concern ourselves more with the extrinsic values of the recreational experience. Tables 32 and 33 use intrinsic values as an example of values derived by assuming a "willingness to pay" as based on Water Resources Council Guidelines; they do not reflect "real" expenditures. Many studies on recreational values are based on the above guidelines and Senate Document No. 97, 86th Congress, Supplement No. 1, entitled Evaluation Standards for Primary Outdoor Recreation Benefits, June 4, 1964. Resource agencies such as the Forest Service and the Bureau

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[10] At the present time there are no figures delineating county residence of recreationists.

[11] Intrinsic Value of a recreational experience indicates the price a recreationist would be willing to pay, whereas extrinsic value refers to the actual expenditure.

of Outdoor Recreation plus the new National Outdoor Recreational Plan have used intrinsic values in their measurement of the recreational experience. Accordingly, the BLM decision-maker now has at his disposal, through this report, figures indicating both types of values. In this way, he will be able to compare and contrast data in Tables 32 and 33 with other sources of information as they become available.

Table 34 indicates the estimated expenditures for outdoor recreation in the Carson City District Statistical Region exceeded $55 million or 61 percent of the state total in 1970. This expenditure for outdoor recreation within the region was accomplished through 13 million recreational days of use, the majority of which were spent in Washoe and Douglas Counties (see Tables 27 and 28).

It is interesting to note that although many recreational studies assume that tourism and outdoor recreation are related (a correct assumption in most cases), in Nevada and the Carson City District this is not necessarily the fact. This is due to the influence of the gaming industry. Although no figures are available indicating percentages and expenditures by local (Nevada) residents on in-state tourism, studies show that the majority of outdoor recreational pressure in the state and region is locally generated while tourism is not. The outdoor recreationists, as distinguished from tourists, are mainly local (Nevada residents) and they spent over $55 million in the District Statistical Region.

Looking into the future, and assuming that leisure time and population increases will continue at their present rate, we can then expect that demands for recreational opportunities will also increase. Accordingly, it has been estimated that outdoor recreation attendance within the District Statistical Region will increase to over 24 million recreation visits by 1980, an increase of 88 percent from 1970 (see Tables 39 and 35 for estimates by type of site). If we assume our conservative present rate of $4.22 expended per person per recreation day, over $103 million will be expended by recreationists in 1980 in the Carson City District.

Tables 36-38 are inventories of some of the recreational related resources currently available. Table 39 shows the activities people usually participate in while visiting the different types of outdoor facilities.

Hunting[12]

Hunting is an important part of the outdoor recreation use throughout the seven counties that make up the District Statistical Region. Total hunter use is about 480,000 hunter days of pressure of which the Carson City District accounts for over 161,000 or 34 percent of the total (Table 40). There is, however, some double counting because some of the activities surrounding the recreational experience included hunting, but this poses no problem because hunting activities at the recreation site contribute little to the overall hunting picture.

Big game hunting is the most important hunting use within the region. Hunting mule deer accounts for about 88 percent of all big game hunting pressure. Other species which provide significant hunting opportunities are upland game hunting of which the Carson City District accounts for 40 percent of the total. Waterfowl hunting is concentrated in the Stillwater Marsh area in Churchill County and 64 percent of all hunting of this type occurred within the region. Another game species which is hunted within the seven county area, but provides extremely limited hunting is the antelope which is hunted with a small degree of success in Northern Washoe County.

Although no data is yet available indicating county residence of Nevada hunters, it can be seen by Tables 64-66 that hunting in Nevada is primarily carried out by state residents. Out-of-state residents make up only a small portion of all hunting pressure by type of species hunted.

Forestry and Vegetative Products

The forestry and vegetative product industry is insignificant to the seven county area that makes up the District Statistical Region. Minor amounts of woodland products are produced within the region e.g. juniper and jeffrey pine. Other vegetative products such as fence posts, fuelwood, Christmas trees and desert plants used as ornamentals are produced and harvested within the region. The total earnings produced from this activity are not readily available, but are considered to be insignificant to the economy of the individual community impact areas (counties) and to the region as a whole. Perhaps the most important value of these products lies in the direct

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[12]Basic county data on hunting compiled by Robert E. Walstrom, Natural Resource Consultant, State Department of Water Resources, State Engineering Office. Data is based on 10 percent questionnaire and tag returns.

consumer disposal to the communities within the region--especially to the Reno-Carson City area as regards Christmas trees. Tables 68-71 indicate the production and disposal of the major vegetative products within the region. With the growing population in the Reno and Carson City areas, there will undoubtedly be greater demand for some of the forest products currently growing on BLM land, e.g., fuelwood, Christmas trees. Self-harvesting of these products will more and more be tied into increasing leisure time activities.

Other Industries

The primary resource based industries are covered above. Unfortunately some (i.e., recreation, forestry, and vegetative products) are not separate economic sectors but are part of other designated sectors. Therefore, good secondary data are not readily available from the usual basic sources. The other major industries within the region which depend to some extent on the resource based industries are: manufacturing, contract construction, transportation, communication and public utilities, trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, services and government.

PUBLIC LAND RESOURCE PRODUCTS AND LAND USE

Livestock Forage

Dependence of Initial Users on Public Land Forage

In the Carson City District Statistical Region, BLM permittee dependence on Public Lands for their total livestock forage supply for the past eight years has been running between 30-35 percent dependency. Figure 8 indicates that this dependency has remained fairly stable over the years. The number of permittees using BLM lands has remained rather constant with a slight decline since 1970 (Fig. 9).

The dependency figures reflect only the permittee dependency on Public Lands for their total forage supply and not dependency on Public Lands for total income. Initial user dependency on public domain forage is an unreliable measure of need because a permittee with a 5 percent dependency can be more dependent on public domain than one who is 50 percent dependent. The permittee with a 5 percent dependency may need the federal range for a critical period in order to survive. On the other hand, initial users may in reality be much less dependent on Public Lands than is indicated by the percent of the total forage supplied by these lands due to the fact that the ranching operation may not be the sole source of income for the operator. In any case, each operation must be individually studied when decisions affecting land use are brought forth.

Dependence of the Livestock Industry on Public Land Forage

The dependency of the livestock industry on forage from Public Lands within the Carson City District can be determined in two ways: (1) determining the percentage of BLM provided forage to the total livestock feed requirements in the area; and (2) comparing the total personal income received from livestock to the total personal income generated by livestock use of the Public Lands (see Tables 72 and 73 indicating both these approaches). Since we are concerned with attributing the value of BLM resource use, we shall deal with the latter method mentioned above. No attempt is made to compare production from Public Lands to the range livestock part of the livestock sector. The contribution to the total livestock industry is considered to be more relevant.

The livestock industry of the District Statistical Region produces about 65 percent of the value of all agricultural products sold. This

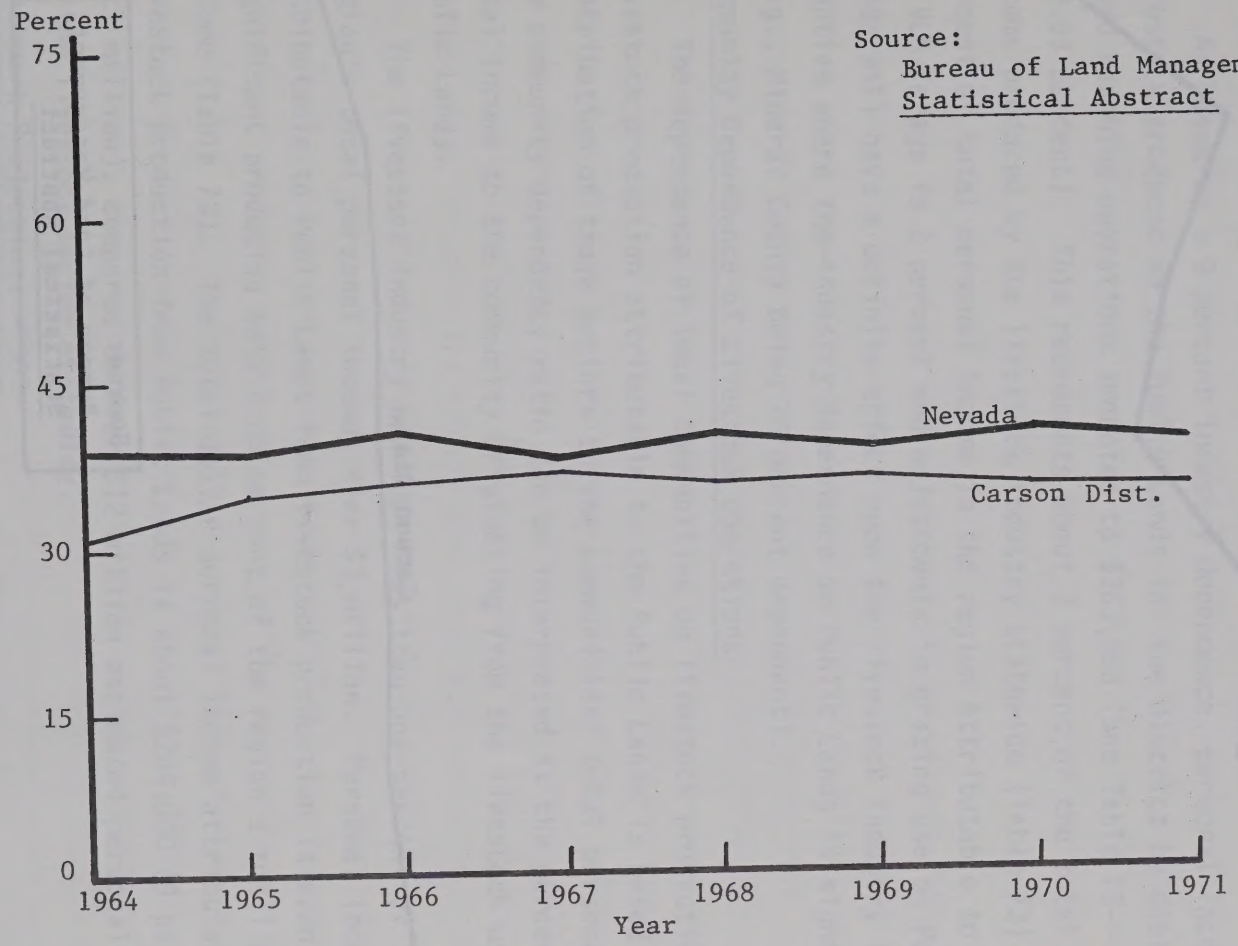

FIGURE 8

USER DEPENDENCY OF BLM FORAGE

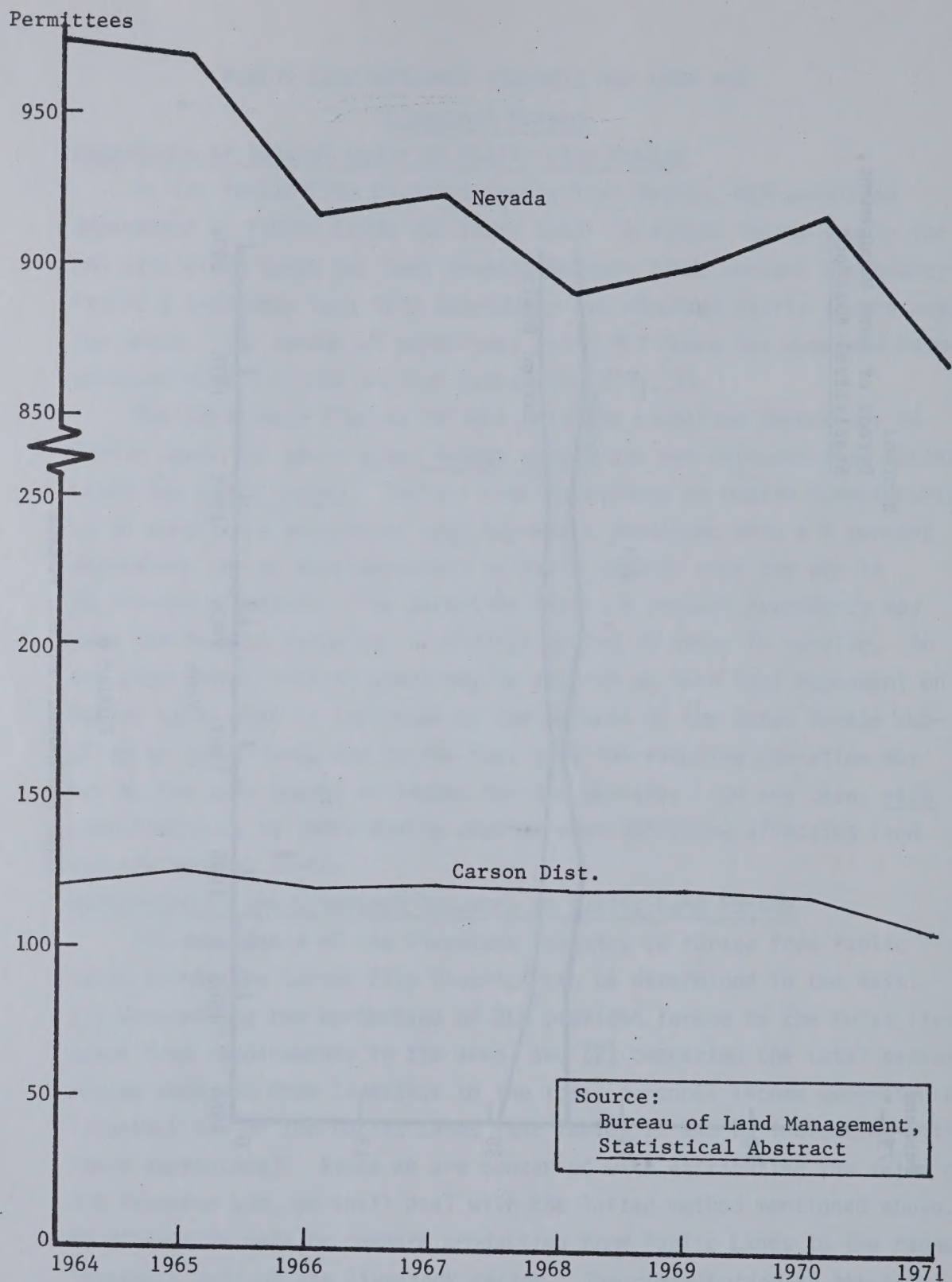

FIGURE 9

NUMBER OF BLM PERMITTEES

varies from a low of 36 percent in Mineral County to a high of almost 93 percent in Carson City County (Tables 18 and 19). This high percentage in Carson City County reflects the fact that although the agricultural sector is the smallest within the region--its livestock sector is proportionately greater. This is also true of the livestock sector in Washoe County.

As based on a 9 percent industry dependence, personal income from livestock produced on the Public Lands in the district by district based ranching operations amounted to $263,688 (see Table 73-- $3,055,482 x 8.63 percent). This represents about 2 percent of the total personal income produced by the livestock industry statewide (Table 73). The percent of total personal income in the region attributable to the use of BLM forage is 2 percent and adjustments in grazing use on Public Lands will have a definite effect upon the livestock industry in those counties where the industry dependence on Public Lands is significant, (e.g., Mineral County being 78 percent dependent).

Community Dependence of Livestock Operations

The dependence of local communities on livestock production and livestock production attributable to the Public Lands is based on the contribution of these sectors to the communities' total personal income. The community dependency ratio can be interpreted as the percentage of total income to the community originating from the livestock use of Public Lands.

The livestock industry provides less than one percent of the region's total personal income, over $3 million. Personal income attributable to Public Lands from livestock production is even less significant producing only 0.05 percent of the region's total personal income (Table 73). The total dollar personal income attributable to livestock production from Public Lands is about $264,000 (9 percent of $3.1 million), compared to over $12 million estimated personal income in the livestock sector statewide.

Benchmark Projections--1980

Projections of feed to 1980 are estimated for the District Statistical Region based on projected livestock numbers (past and present grazing use is shown in Tables 76-78). Cattle numbers in the Carson City District are projected to increase slightly by 1980 as can be

seen in Table 79.[13] Sheep numbers are not expected to change considerably from their 1969 levels. However, total horse numbers are expected to increase 95 percent from 11,000 to over 21,000, resulting in a demand for an additional 11,000 AUM's of BLM forage.

Some increases in forage production is possible through better management practices, i.e., instituting more AMP's.[14] Table 81 and Fig. 10 suggest that the Carson City District has recently dropped below the state average in the percentage of range capacity being utilized by livestock.

Recreation

Hunting

Dependence of Hunting on the Public Lands

Estimates of total hunter use on public and private lands (combined) were obtained from Robert E. Walstrom, Natural Resource Consultant for the State Engineering Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan. Hunter use and pressure data were from fish and game management areas and based on a 10 percent expanded questionnaire and volunteer tag returns.

The total hunting use on all lands within the Carson City District is estimated to be about 162,000 hunter days or 34 percent of total hunting days within the state (Table 40). Table 82 indicates about 68,000 days of hunter use were spent on BLM administered lands within the region. Although no data is yet available separating hunting use, by species, into specific areas of management, i.e., private, BLM, USFS, hunting pressure on BLM lands can be estimated by assuming that species habitat and hunting use are related. An example of estimating hunting on BLM administered land can be seen in antelope unting, i.e., antelope habitat is primarily located on BLM land rather than USFS, private or other. Therefore, approximately 100 percent of hunting pressure (antelope) occurs on BLM land. Since Table 83 indicates hunting use on

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[13] Individual county projections can be found in the soon-to-be published "Estimated and Projections of Agricultural, Livestock and Forestry Production in Nevada to 2020," by John G. McNeely, Jr. and Charles E. Woerner, Associate Professor and Graduate Research Assistant, respectively, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno.

[14] C.T.K. Ching and Charles Hancock, "The Economic Feasibility of Rest-Rotation Grazing, A Case Study."

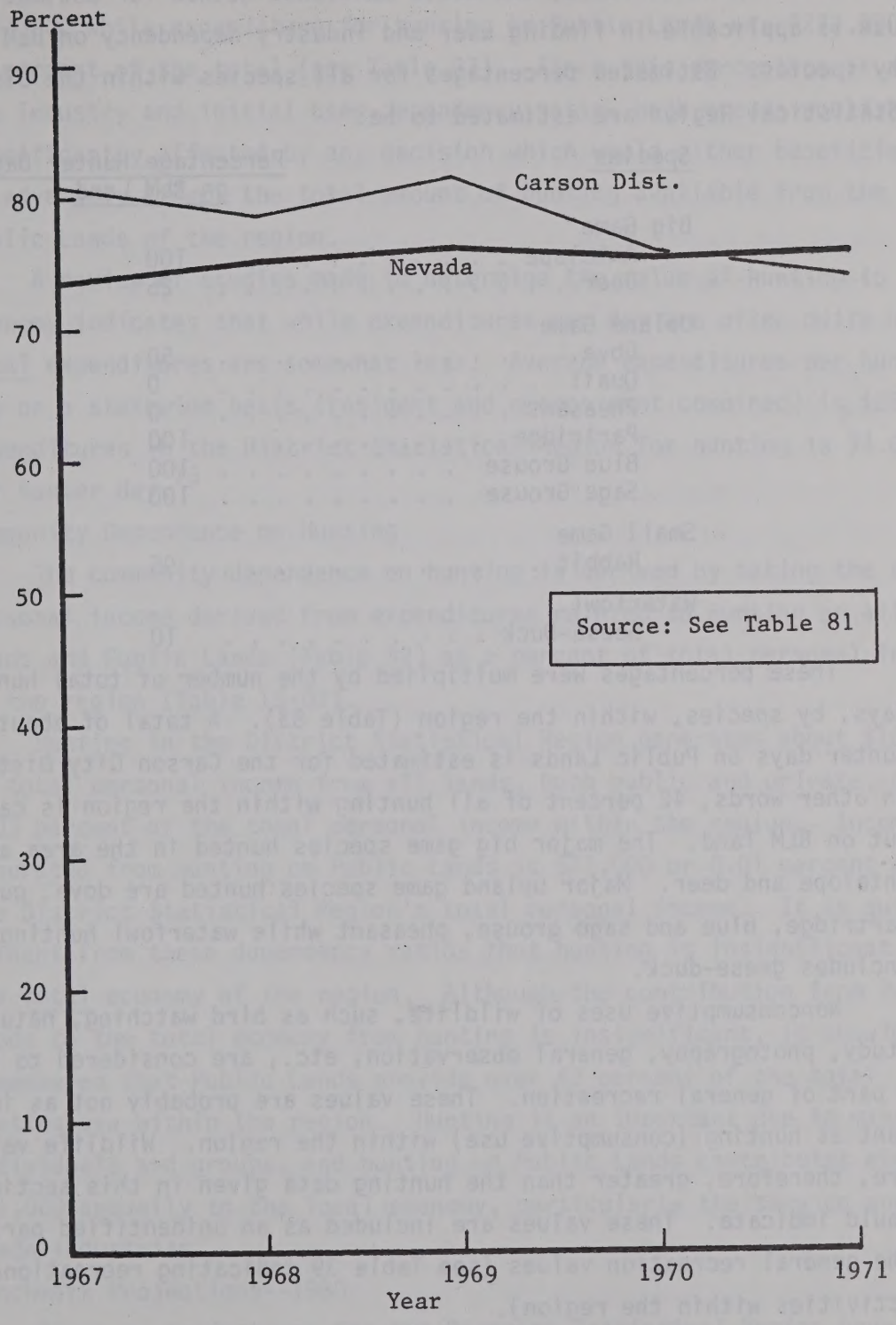

FIGURE 10

RANGE FORAGE CAPACITY UTILIZED

public and private lands, the above-mentioned method for estimating BLM use is applicable in finding user and industry dependency on BLM land by species. Estimated percentages for all species within the District Statistical Region are estimated to be:

Species	Percentage Hunter Days on BLM Land
Big Game	
Antelope	100
Deer	25
Upland Game	
Dove	50
Quail	0
Pheasant	0
Partridge	100
Blue Grouse	100
Sage Grouse	100
Small Game	
Rabbit	95
Waterfowl	
Geese-Duck	10

These percentages were multiplied by the number of total hunting days, by species, within the region (Table 83). A total of about 68,000 hunter days on Public Lands is estimated for the Carson City District. In other words, 42 percent of all hunting within the region is carried out on BLM land. The major big game species hunted in the area are antelope and deer. Major upland game species hunted are dove, quail, partridge, blue and sage grouse, pheasant while waterfowl hunting includes geese-duck.

Nonconsumptive uses of wildlife, such as bird watching, nature study, photography, general observation, etc., are considered to be a part of general recreation. These values are probably not as important as hunting (consumptive use) within the region. Wildlife values are, therefore, greater than the hunting data given in this section would indicate. These values are included as an unidentified part of the general recreation values (see Table 39 indicating recreational activities within the region).

Total expenditures for hunting in the region were based upon an estimated daily expenditure in the local area of $4.00. The total expenditure for hunting on all lands in the region for 1970 was about

$647,000 while expenditure for hunting on Public Lands was $272,000 or 42 percent of the total (see Table 82). Since this percentage is also the industry and initial user dependency ratio, both groups would be significantly affected by any decision which would either beneficially or adversely affect the total amount of hunting available from the Public Lands of the region.

A review of studies made to determine the value of hunting to an economy indicates that while expenditures per day are often quite high, local expenditures are somewhat less. Average expenditures per hunter day on a statewide basis (resident and nonresident combined) is $25. Expenditures in the District Statistical Region for hunting is $4.00 per hunter day.[15]

Community Dependence on Hunting

The community dependence on hunting is derived by taking the total personal income derived from expenditures related to hunting on all lands and Public Lands (Table 82) as a percent of total personal income in the region (Table 15-03).

Hunting in the District Statistical Region generates about $169,000 in total personal income from all lands, both public and private, or 0.03 percent of the total personal income within the region. Income generated from hunting on Public Lands is $71,000 or 0.01 percent of the District Statistical Region's total personal income. It is quite evident from these dependency ratios that hunting is insignificant to the total economy of the region. Although the contribution from Public Lands to the total economy from hunting is insignificant, it should be remembered that Public Lands provide over 42 percent of the total hunting use within the region. Hunting is an important use to many individuals and groups, and hunting on Public Lands contributes about $71,000 annually to the local economy, particularly the service and trade industries.

Benchmark Projections--1980

Since no projections for the District Statistical Region have been made by other agencies, universities, or other study groups, estimates have been derived by utilizing data as presented in Table 83. Based

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[15] See footnote "b" in Table 82.

on projections, demand for hunting on Public Lands is expected to increase by about 26 percent from 1970-80.

In 1970, hunting on Public Lands within the region was about 68,000 hunter days (Table 83-03). Based on a projected 26 percent increase, the benchmark projection for 1980 is about 86,000 hunter days, or an increase of about 18,000 hunter days. This projection represents the production level which would have to be attained on Public Lands by 1980 in order to maintain the present level of importance to the sports hunting sector. It is not a target production level.

General Recreation

Dependence of the Recreation Industry on Public Lands

The recreation industry dependence on Public Lands in the District Statistical Region is based on the value of recreation expenditure in the local area. These values are derived by multiplying the recreation days times an estimated average expenditure per "recreation days" of $4.22 (see Table 84, footnote "a").

Based on this value, expenditure for recreation is about $55 million, (Carson City District) while expenditure for recreation on Public Lands is about $5.2 million. Therefore, the recreation industry dependence on Public Lands is about 10 percent, a somewhat significant part of the total recreational use within the region. Although the Public Lands within the Carson City District are not considered to be of major significance to the recreation industry, Public Lands recreational use generates more total expenditures than any of the other resources or uses on Public Lands within the region.

Community Dependence on Outdoor Recreation

General outdoor recreation community dependency ratios are based on personal income attributable to outdoor recreation use as a percent of total personal income in the District Statistical Region. Personal income attributable to recreation is derived from expenditures in the area for recreation related goods and services.

General outdoor recreation is an important producer of personal income to the region, generating over $14 million or 2.3 percent of the total personal income within the region. On the other hand, Public Land recreation generates about $1.4 million or 0.2 percent of the total.

Benchmark Projections--1980

No projections for the District Statistical Region have been made by other agencies, universities, or study groups. Projections in this section are taken from Table 35 indicating outdoor recreation attendance at Nevada water-based recreation sites. Although these projections indicate demand on both private and public lands, the procedure here will be to take the percentage demand expected by 1980 on all lands within the region times the number of current Public Land recreational use (1970). As Table 84 indicates, recreation use on Public Lands within the region for 1970 amounts to over 1.2 million recreational days. Based upon a projected 88 percent increase (see Table 35), the benchmark projection for 1980 is about 2.3 million recreational days, or an increase of about 1 million days. This benchmark projection represents the amount of Public Land recreation use which would be required by 1980 if the Public Lands are maintained the same share of present recreation. It is not a target level for Public Lands.

Minerals

Dependence of the Mining Industry on Public Lands

Dependency of the mining industry on Public Lands is, by nature of the current mining law, minimal at best. This is due primarily to the patent process which transfers Public Land to private land status once a profitable claim is discovered. However, future production will depend on exploration on the Public Lands. Therefore, dependency of future development is almost totally dependent on Public Lands. The procedure here will be to assume mining industry dependency as synonymous with the percentage of BLM administered land except for regions where copper extraction predominates on private land (see Table 85 indicating these ratios). It is important to note that this procedure reflects a somewhat higher dependency than actually exists, thereby inflating the importance of Public Lands to the mineral industry since larger mineral producers within the region have not been counted as production from Public Lands, e.g., copper mining in Lyon County is considered a private operation. However, without Public Land the mining industry cannot expand as projected (see Tables 24-26 indicating future mineral production). Therefore, the primary benefit and value of the Public

Lands to the mining industry is the land itself. No other activities on the public domain can say this, i.e., there is no alternative open to the mining industry regarding the supply of land (raw material) as input to production; whereas, the livestock, recreation and timber industries all have alternative means such as can be provided by the private sector. The following discussion will now consider dollar values of both public and private mineral production with the assumptions stated above.

Within the Carson City District the total value of mineral production from Public Lands exceeded $5.1 million based on the percentage of BLM managed land. Washoe and Doublas Counties accounted for $3.7 million of the Public Land mineral production. The mining industry in the region depends on Public Lands for 9.2 percent of its total production while the state depends on 26 percent. Dependency ratios of the counties vary from 1.5 percent in Lyon County, due primarily to the large copper operations, to 73 percent in Churchill County. Although these dependency ratios reflect overall mineral dependence, it can be said that extraction of quarry products is primarily carried out on Public Lands, specifically the more populated areas. Much of the dependence on Public Lands for sand and gravel stems from county, state and federal highway construction.

Community Dependence on Mineral Production

The Carson City District Statistical Region's economy depends little upon the mining industry for any substantial part of its total personal income. Total personal income from the mining sector (not including related manufacturing) accounted for $9.8 million in 1969 or 2 percent of the region's total income (see Table 15-03). Washoe and Lyon Counties accounted for $8.5 million of this total (about 87 percent of all mining income occurred in these counties). Industry dependence based on income and production is shown in Table 86 while dependence based on production is shown in Table 85.

Community dependence on personal income from mineral production on Public Lands is even less significant than community dependence on personal income from the entire mining industry. The dependence on Public Lands for the region is 0.5 percent, or $2.6 million in personal

income originates from Public Lands (see Table 86). Inherent in the development of these community dependency ratios is the assumption that the proportion of direct earnings (income) from Public Lands to total mining earnings (income) is the same as the proportion between the value of mineral production from Public Lands to the total value of mineral production. Although this statement is generally true, there is not a constant relationship between the two. See Table 86 illustrating this fact.

The mineral income multiplier used for all minerals except sand and gravel in the Carson City District is 1.691. This multiplier is relatively high and reflects the fact that there is a high level of exports of mineral commodities produced within the region to users outside the area, e.g., this is particularly true of copper commodities mined from Lyon County and exported outside the area. Likewise, sand and gravel with a multiplier of 1.597 reflects the fact that significant amounts are exported to outside markets.

Benchmark Projections--1980

Benchmark projections are taken from Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno, (see Tables 23-03 and 23-D to 23-J).

The value of mineral production within the Carson City District is projected to increase by about 30 percent or $16.2 million by 1980. Within the District, the greatest increases in mineral production are expected to occur in Mineral and Churchill Counties where copper and saline playa extractions are projected to increase significantly (see Tables 23-03 and 23-D to 23-J indicating kinds of minerals and expected employment by mineral by 1980). If current production from Public Lands is to be maintained, then the value of mineral production in the Carson City District will have to increase to $6.6 million, an increase of $1.5 million by 1980 in order for Public Lands to maintain the present level of importance to the mining industry. This benchmark projection is not a target production level.

Woodland and Vegetative Products

The permitted harvest of woodland and vegetative products from Public Lands is minimal. Products harvested from Public Lands in the region include juniper and jeffrey trees, fence posts, firewood,

Christmas trees. Initial users of forest, woodland, and other vegetative products are not dependent on these products from Public Land as sources of income. Rather, they harvest quantities primarily for personal use. The forestry products industry and the community impact areas (counties) have no dependence on these products. Should woodland and vegetative products become completely unavailable from Public Lands in the area, the only effect would be an inconvenience to those few individuals who have been harvesting these products for personal use.

Land Use[16]

General economic and population growth of the District Statistical Region, and nation, has a definite impact on land use and patterns of use within the region. Population growth and the demand for more conveniences require more energy, communication facilities, and transportation facilities. In terms of land use these demands are for electric transmission facilities, electric generating plans, gas pipelines, communication lines, communication microwave sites, highways, railroads, airports, etc. Pressures on Public Land for these uses may be expected to equal or exceed the pressure on other land within the area.

Increased population, coupled with changing leisure patterns (i.e., shorter work weeks), increased mobility, and increasing disposable income generate more demand for recreation (see Tables 30 and 31), including space for private recreation homes, recreation businesses, etc. Private lands have been meeting most of the demand for this type of use; however, demands on Public Lands to satisfy these needs will increase at a much faster rate.

In addition to these major land-use demands on Public Lands, an increase in the demand for various special uses may be expected. These uses may include refuse disposal sites, advertising displays, and many others from both the private and local public sectors. Although these

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[16] See Decentralized Decision Criteria for Evaluation of Changes in Public Land Use, Jack D. Edwards, Economic Staff Leader, Denver Service Center, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Denver, Colorado. This paper to be presented at the Third Regional Science Conference, Honolulu, Hawaii, August 24-27, 1973.

uses are single use oriented, they represent a real demand for use of the Public Lands.

These land use demands are a necessary part of any growing economy and must be recognized and considered in the planning process.

Water

The water resource cannot be analyzed as an industry or economic sector. Personal income from water use or other economic measures as used for other resources are not available. (Table 88 does show estimated water runoff by districts.) However, water affects the economy of both the state and the District Statistical Region more significantly than any other resource. For a detailed look at quantity, quality, and use of surface and ground water, see:

1. Nevada Survey of Bureau of Land Management Water Requirements-January 1973, Nevada State Office, Reno.
2. Estimation and Projection of Livestock, Crop and Forestry Production in Nevada and Related Land and Water Needs, by John G. McNeely, Jr. and Charles E. Woerner, report prepared for the Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources - 1973.
3. A Model for the Determination of Wildland Resource Values, U.S. Forest Service, pp. 9-12, 1967. In this model, water values are estimated at the watershed as one-tenth of its market price when impounded, piped, and treated.

TABLE 1

COUNTIES IN BLM STATISTICAL REGIONS, NEVADA

D.S.R.	Counties
Elko	Elko
Winnemucca	Humboldt Pershing
Carson	Carson City Douglas Lyon Mineral Churchill Washoe Storey
Ely	White Pine
Las Vegas	Clark Esmeralda Lincoln
Battle Mountain	Eureka Lander Nye

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

TABLE 2

PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BY DISTRICTS
OF JUNE, 1972, NEVADA

D.S.R.	Acres Within Grazing Districts	Acres Outside Grazing Districts	Total Acres	Total Acreage In District	Total Acreage In State	District as Percent of Total State Acreage
Elko	7,032,303		7,032,303	7,366,857	70,745,600	10.41
Winnemucca	7,802,494	439,172	8,241,666	8,255,430	70,745,600	11.66
Carson City	5,305,769		5,305,769	5,346,568	70,745,600	7.55
Ely	8,001,997		8,001,997	8,012,139	70,745,600	11.32
Las Vegas	5,874,630	3,459,380	9,334,010	9,478,647	70,745,600	13.39
Battle Mountain	7,983,321		7,983,321	8,417,738	70,745,600	11.89
Nevada[a]	42,000,514	3,898,552	45,899,066	46,877,379	70,745,600	66.22

[a]Nevada totals reflect those acres exclusively managed by Nevada Bureau of Land Management Districts; Susanville and Boise Districts manage 2.02 and .07 percent or 1,433,968 and 51,864 acres, respectively, of Nevada land.

Source: State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Reno, Nevada, Data Book, Fiscal Year 1972.

TABLE 3

PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BY STATISTICAL REGION
JUNE, 1972, NEVADA

D.S.R.	Total Acreage in Region[a]	Total Acres Managed by BLM[b]	Percent of All Lands Within Region as Managed by BLM	All Lands Within Region as Percent of Total State Acreage
Elko	10,995,840	6,731,873	61.20	15.54
Winnemucca	10,070,400	7,216,102	71.66	14.23
Carson City	11,870,720	7,626,127	64.24	16.78
Ely	5,699,200	4,367,624	76.64	8.06
Las Vegas	14,274,560	10,488,738	73.48	20.18
Battle Mountain	17,834,880	11,929,485	66.89	25.21
Nevada	70,745,600	48,359,949	68.36	100.00

[a]Total acreage in district determined by allocating entire counties to regions (e.g., Carson City Region is made up of Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, Storey and Washoe Counties).

[b]Acres managed by BLM taken from Nevada State Office files indicating number of acres by county as managed by BLM. State total acreage figures include about 1,480,000 acres of Nevada land managed by Susanville and Boise Districts.

Source: State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Reno, Nevada. Data Book, Fiscal Year 1972.

TABLE 4

PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BY COUNTY, 1972

County	Total Acreage In County	Acres Within Grazing District	Grazing Districts as Percent of County Acreage	Total Acres Managed By BLM	Percent of County Managed by BLM
Carson City	97,920	42,470	43.37	43,430	44.35
Churchill	3,144,320	2,293,233	72.93	2,296,955	73.05
Clark	5,173,760	2,535,402	49.01	2,700,133	52.19
Douglas	480,640	180,684	37.59	185,038	38.50
Elko	10,995,840	6,446,810	58.63	6,731,873	61.20
Esmeralda	2,284,800		92.81[a]	2,120,597	92.81
Eureka	2,676,480	1,921,437	71.79	2,043,877	76.36
Humboldt	6,210,560	4,112,419	66.22	4,305,608	69.33
Lander	3,597,440	2,717,159	75.53	3,033,525	84.32
Lincoln	6,816,000	5,663,367	83.09	5,668,008	83.16
Lyon	1,295,360	709,618	54.78	713,226	55.06
Mineral	2,455,680	1,728,830	70.40	1,729,713	70.44
Nye	11,560,960	5,463,145	47.26	6,852,083	59.27
Pershing	3,859,840	2,801,677	72.59	2,910,494	75.40
Storey	167,680	17,313	10.33	17,313	10.33
Washoe	4,229,120	2,487,270	58.81	2,640,452	62.44
White Pine	5,699,200	4,363,520	76.56	4,367,624	76.64
Nevada	70,745,600	43,484,354	61.47	48,359,949	68.36

Source: State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Reno, Nevada, Data Book, Fiscal Year 1972.

[a]Figure reflects land outside grazing districts.

TABLE 5

AREA, POPULATION AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY BLM REGIONS, NEVADA

D.S.R.	Area (Square Miles)	Region As Percent of Total Land Area	1970			1980 Projected		
			Population[a]	Region Population as Percent of State	Density Per Square Mile By Region[b]	Population[c]	Region Population as Percent of State	Density Per Square Mile By Region
Nevada	109,889	100.0	488,738	100.0	4.4	694,499	100.0	6.3
Elko	17,162	15.7	13,958	2.9	0.8	15,882	2.2	0.9
Winnemucca	15,703	14.2	9,045	1.8	0.6	10,292	1.5	0.7
Carson	18,159	16.5	169,898	34.8	9.3	236,500	34.0	13.0
Ely	8,904	8.2	10,150	2.0	1.1	11,549	1.7	1.3
Las Vegas	22,093	20.1	276,474	56.6	12.5	408,158	58.8	18.5
Battle Mountain	27,867	25.3	9,213	1.9	0.3	12,118	1.8	0.4

[a]U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC (1) - A30, Nevada.

[b]Density figures reflect average densities only.

[c]Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada, Reno, 1971, by Dr. S. F. Chu.

TABLE 6

POPULATION AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY, NEVADA

County	Area (Square Miles)	1960[a]		1970[a]			1980[b] Projected		
		Population	Density Per Square Mile	Population	Density Per Square Mile	Percent Increase	Population	Density Per Square Mile	Percent Increase
Nevada	109,889	285,278	2.5	488,738	4.4	71.3	694,499	6.3	42.1
Carson City[c]	150	5,163	34.4	15,468	103.1	199.6	22,896	152.6	48.0
Churchill	4,883	8,452	1.7	10,513	2.2	24.4	12,941	2.7	23.0
Clark	7,874	127,016	16.1	273,288	34.7	115.2	404,533	51.3	48.0
Douglas	703	3,481	4.9	6,882	9.8	97.7	10,187	14.4	48.0
Elko	17,162	12,011	0.6	13,958	0.8	16.2	15,882	0.9	13.7
Esmeralda	3,570	619	0.1	629	0.2	1.6	716	0.2	13.8
Eureka	4,182	767	0.1	948	0.2	23.6	1,144	0.3	20.6
Humboldt	9,702	5,708	0.5	6,375	0.7	11.7	7,254	0.7	13.7
Lander	5,621	1,566	0.2	2,666	0.5	70.2	3,946	0.7	48.0
Lincoln	10,649	2,431	0.2	2,557	0.2	5.2	2,909	0.2	13.7
Lyon	2,030	6,143	3.0	8,221	4.0	33.8	10,836	5.3	31.8
Mineral	3,765	6,329	1.6	7,051	1.9	11.4	8,023	2.1	13.7
Nye	18,064	4,374	0.2	5,599	0.3	28.0	7,028	0.4	25.5
Pershing	6,001	3,199	0.5	2,670	0.4	-16.5	3,038	0.5	13.7
Storey	262	568	2.1	695	2.7	22.4	839	3.2	20.7
Washoe	6,366	84,743	13.3	121,068	19.0	42.9	170,778	26.9	41.0
White Pine	8,904	9,808	1.1	10,150	1.1	3.5	11,549	1.3	13.7

[a]U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC (1)-A30, Nevada.

[b]Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada, Reno, 1971.

[c]Population changes from 1960-1970 due in part to county reorganization.

TABLE 7

TRENDS AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE BY BLM REGIONS, NEVADA

D.S.R.	Population Trend			Components of Change, 1960-70		
	1960	1970	Percent Increase	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Percent
Nevada	285,278	488,738	71.3	91,030	143,733	50.4
Elko	12,011	13,958	16.2	3,040	216	1.8
Winnemucca	8,907	9,045	1.5	2,074	-775	-8.7
Carson	117,779	169,898	44.2	30,422	34,729	29.4
Ely	9,808	10,150	3.5	1,977	-792	-8.1
Las Vegas	130,066	276,474	112.6	52,024	108,458	83.3
Battle Mountain	6,707	9,213	37.3	1,493	1,897	28.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

TABLE 8

POPULATION TRENDS AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE
BY COUNTY, NEVADA

County	Population Trend			Components of Change--1960-1970		
	1960	1970	Percent Increase	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Percent
Nevada	285,278	488,738	71.3	91,030	143,733	50.4
Carson City	8,063	15,468	91.8	2,109	6,271	77.8
Churchill	8,452	10,513	24.4	2,103	930	11.0
Clark	127,016	273,288	115.2	51,475	108,507	85.4
Douglas	3,481	6,882	97.7	899	2,920	83.9
Elko	12,011	13,958	16.2	3,040	216	1.8
Esmeralda	619	629	1.6	129	-34	-5.5
Eureka	767	948	23.6	80	200	26.1
Humboldt	5,708	6,375	11.7	1,431	-6	-0.1
Lander	1,566	2,666	70.2	515	826	52.7
Lincoln	2,431	2,557	5.2	420	-15	-0.6
Lyon	6,143	8,221	33.8	1,459	1,235	20.1
Mineral	6,329	7,051	11.4	1,433	-101	-1.6
Nye	4,374	5,599	28.0	898	871	19.9
Pershing	3,199	2,670	-16.5	643	-769	-24.0
Storey	568	695	22.4	97	134	23.6
Washoe	84,743	121,068	42.9	22,322	23,340	27.5
White Pine	9,808	10,150	3.5	1,977	-792	-8.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

TABLE 9

RURAL-URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY BLM REGION, NEVADA, 1970

D.S.R.	Number	Urban	Rural Non-Farm	Rural Farm
		- - - - - - - -Percent - - - - - - - - -		
Nevada	488,738	80.9	17.0	2.1
Elko	13,958	54.6	34.4	11.0
Winnemucca	9,213	39.6	46.9	13.5
Carson	169,898	71.5	25.4	3.1
Ely	10,150	41.1	56.7	2.2
Las Vegas	276,233	93.5	6.0	0.5
Battle Mountain	9,286	-	91.4	8.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Nevada, 1970.

TABLE 10

RURAL-URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, BY COUNTY

County	Number	Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
		1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960
		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Percent - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					
Nevada	488,738	80.9	70.4	17.0	26.1	2.1	3.5
Churchill	10,513	28.1	32.3	56.6	43.4	15.3	24.2
Clark	273,288	94.5	83.4	5.1	15.5	0.4	1.0
Douglas	6,882	-	-	92.2	83.9	7.8	16.1
Elko	13,958	54.6	52.4	34.4	33.9	11.0	13.7
Esmeralda	388	-	-	98.5	76.1	1.5	23.9
Eureka	1,021	-	-	69.9	78.4	30.1	21.6
Humboldt	6,543	55.8	60.4	32.5	28.1	11.7	11.4
Lander	2,666	-	-	92.2	92.3	7.8	7.7
Lincoln	2,557	-	-	87.3	94.0	12.7	6.0
Lyon	8,221	-	-	83.0	83.6	17.0	16.4
Mineral	7,051	48.8	44.8	45.2	53.3	6.0	1.8
Nye	5,599	-	-	95.0	89.9	5.0	10.1
Pershing	2,670	-	-	82.2	86.4	17.8	13.6
Storey	635	-	-	100.0	94.5	-	5.5
Washoe	121,128	82.3	82.8	16.7	16.3	1.0	0.9
White Pine	10,150	41.1	40.9	56.7	54.8	2.2	4.3
Carson City	15,468	100.0[a]	64.6	-	34.8	-	1.2

[a] The municipal boundaries of Carson City were extended to include all of Ormsby County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Nevada, 1960-1970.

TABLE 11

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS--AGE AND SEX, BY BLM REGION, 1970

D.S.R.	Age										Sex	
	Under 5		5-19		20-29		30-64		65 and Over		%	%
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Male	Female
Nevada	9.0	43,844	28.8	140,397	15.6	76,557	40.3	196,972	6.3	30,968	50.7	49.3
Elko	8.9	1,241	30.9	4,309	13.0	1,814	39.3	5,495	7.9	1,099	51.7	48.3
Winnemucca	8.4	755	28.8	2,602	11.6	1,050	41.9	3,788	9.3	850	51.6	48.4
Carson City	8.0	13,678	27.9	47,270	15.1	25,710	41.2	70,024	7.8	13,216	50.18	49.82
Ely	10.0	1,016	31.1	3,166	13.9	1,409	37.0	3,754	7.9	805	50.4	49.6
Las Vegas	9.5	26,310	29.2	80,530	16.3	45,207	39.9	110,095	5.1	14,332	50.81	49.19
Battle Mountain	9.1	844	27.4	2,520	14.8	1,367	41.5	3,816	7.2	666	54.97	45.03

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC (1)-B30, Nevada, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

TABLE 12

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS--AGE AND SEX, BY COUNTY, 1970

County	Age										Sex	
	Under 5		5 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 64		65 and Over		Percent	Percent
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Male	Female
Nevada	9.0	43,844	28.8	140,397	15.6	76,557	40.3	196,972	6.3	30,968	50.7	49.3
Carson City	8.5	1,307	29.3	4,534	14.0	2,152	42.1	6,518	6.1	957	51.0	49.0
Churchill	8.2	864	30.0	3,146	15.7	1,646	36.8	3,879	9.3	978	52.2	47.8
Clark	9.5	26,017	29.1	79,535	16.5	44,920	39.8	108,826	5.1	13,990	50.8	49.2
Douglas	6.9	476	26.7	1,832	13.3	918	46.1	3,172	7.0	484	50.5	49.5
Elko	8.9	1,241	30.9	4,309	13.0	1,814	39.3	5,495	7.9	1,099	51.7	48.3
Esmeralda	7.0	44	20.5	129	10.2	64	49.4	311	12.9	81	55.6	44.4
Eureka	8.1	77	27.1	257	11.4	108	44.1	418	9.3	88	54.2	45.8
Humboldt	8.5	546	28.9	1,839	12.2	779	41.9	2,664	8.5	547	51.9	48.1
Lander	11.3	302	29.1	777	16.4	438	36.5	971	6.7	178	52.2	47.8
Lincoln	9.7	249	33.9	866	8.7	223	37.5	958	10.2	261	47.8	52.2
Lyon	9.0	734	30.8	2,534	11.9	975	40.3	3,316	8.0	662	51.5	48.5
Mineral	9.8	690	30.0	2,113	14.1	997	39.2	2,766	6.9	485	51.2	48.8
Nye	8.3	465	26.6	1,486	14.7	821	43.3	2,427	7.1	400	56.4	43.6
Pershing	7.9	209	28.6	763	10.2	271	42.0	1,124	11.3	303	51.0	49.0
Storey	5.4	38	18.2	127	13.9	96	50.4	350	12.1	84	49.3	50.7
Washoe	7.9	9,569	27.2	32,984	15.7	18,926	41.3	50,023	7.9	9,566	49.7	50.3
White Pine	10.0	1,016	31.1	3,166	13.9	1,409	37.0	3,754	7.9	805	50.4	49.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC (1)-B30 Nevada, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1971.

TABLE 13

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE, BY BLM REGION, 1970, NEVADA

D.S.R.	White		Negro		Indian		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nevada	488,177	91.8	27,762	5.6	7,933	1.6	4,886	1.0
Elko	12,429	89.0	100	.08	1,310	9.4	119	.08
Winnemucca	8,248	91.1	66	.08	645	7.1	86	1.0
Carson	161,275	95.0	2,776	1.6	4,164	2.4	1,683	1.0
Ely	9,876	97.3	10	.009	193	1.9	71	.06
Las Vegas	247,626	89.6	24,768	9.0	1,212	.004	2,868	1.0
Battle Mountain	8,723	94.7	42	.004	409	4.4	39	.004

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC (1) - B30, Nevada.

TABLE 14

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE, BY COUNTY, 1970

County	White		Negro		Indian		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nevada	448,177	91.8	27,762	5.6	7,933	1.6	4,866	1.0
Carson City	14,611	94.5	166	1.0	525	3.5	166	1.0
Churchill	9,793	93.3	135	1.2	419	4.0	166	1.5
Clark	244,538	89.5	24,760	9.0	1,131	.05	2,859	1.0
Douglas	6,649	96.6	1	.001	194	2.8	38	.05
Elko	12,429	89.0	100	.08	1,310	9.4	119	.08
Esmeralda	600	95.4	1	.01	28	4.5	0	0.0
Eureka	903	95.2	0	0.0	44	4.7	1	.01
Humboldt	5,735	90.0	62	1.0	519	8.1	59	.09
Lander	2,523	94.5	1	.003	138	5.1	4	.01
Lincoln	2,488	97.3	7	.03	53	2.0	9	.04
Lyon	7,688	93.0	6	.007	509	6.1	18	.02
Mineral	5,933	84.1	473	6.8	582	8.2	63	.09
Nye	5,297	94.7	41	0.7	227	4.0	34	.06
Pershing	2,513	94.1	4	00.1	126	4.8	27	1.0
Storey	677	97.5	8	1.1	9	1.3	1	.01
Washoe	115,924	95.8	1,987	1.6	1,926	1.6	1,231	1.0
White Pine	9,876	97.3	10	.009	193	1.9	71	.06

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC (1)-B30, Nevada.

TABLE 15

NEVADA ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total State Allocable Income	Percent of Total State Personal Income	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income
Industry				
Agriculture[a]	$ 17,219,361	1.06	0.99	1.05
Mining[b]	32,126,112	1.98	1.84	1.97
Construction[b]	176,854,900	10.88	10.14	10.97
Manufacturing[b]	86,232,382	5.30	4.94	5.30
Public utilities[c]	124,437,771	7.65	7.13	7.65
Trade[d]	173,067,361	10.65	9.92	10.64
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	58,838,250	3.62	3.37	3.61
Services[f]	282,447,610	17.38	16.19	17.37
Tourist-related services[g]	387,126,674	23.81	22.19	23.81
Government[h]	122,845,830	7.56	7.04	7.55
Military[i]	61,599,000	3.79	3.53	3.78
Transfer payments[j]	102,806,989	6.32	5.89	6.32
Nevada				
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240		93.17	
Unallocated per personal income[k]	119,192,420		6.83	
Total personal income[l]	$1,744,794,660			

See footnotes on page A-38a

TABLE 15-01

ELKO REGION ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total Region Allocable Income	Percent of Total Region Personal Income	Region as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 5,339,323	13.37	12.38	31.00	0.34	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	2,752,756	6.89	6.38	8.56	0.17	32,126,112
Construction[b]	3,051,594	7.64	7.08	1.72	0.19	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	625,680	1.63	1.51	0.75	0.04	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	4,332,510	10.85	10.05	3.48	0.27	124,437,771
Trade[d]	3,643,440	9.12	8.45	2.10	0.23	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	1,030,561	2.58	2.39	1.75	0.06	58,838,250
Services[f]	5,155,487	12.91	11.96	1.82	0.32	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	6,245,825	15.64	14.49	1.61	0.39	387,126,674
Government[h]	4,567,810	11.44	10.59	3.71	0.29	122,845,830
Military[i]	45,000	0.11	0.10	0.07	[n]	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	3,124,920	7.82	7.25	3.03	0.19	102,806,989
Region						
Total allocated personal income	$ 39,941,906		92.64			
Unallocated personal income[k]	3,174,356		7.36			
Total personal income[l]	43,116,262					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
Region total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		2.55				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973. District income data aggregated from county and state income data.

See footnotes on page A-38a

TABLE 15-02

WINNEMUCCA REGION ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total Region Allocable Income	Percent of Total Region Personal Income	Region as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 4,105,735	16.94	15.00	23.84	0.26	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	2,340,042	9.65	8.55	7.28	0.14	32,126,112
Construction[b]	1,892,832	7.81	6.91	1.07	0.12	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	605,220	2.49	2.21	0.70	0.03	86,232,382
Public Utilities[c]	2,776,314	11.45	10.14	2.23	0.17	124,437,771
Trade[d]	2,275,225	9.38	8.31	1.31	0.14	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	219,949	0.90	0.80	0.37	0.01	58,838,250
Services[f]	2,981,163	12.30	10.89	1.05	0.19	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	3,142,389	12.96	11.48	0.81	0.20	387,126,674
Government[h]	1,358,155	5.60	4.96	1.10	0.08	122,845,830
Military[i]	37,000	0.15	0.13	0.06	[n]	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	2,501,254	10.32	9.14	2.43	0.15	102,806,989
Region						
Total allocated personal income	$ 24,235,278		88.56			
Unallocated personal income[k]	3,129,177		11.44			
Total personal income[l]	27,364,455					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
Region total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		1.53				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973. District income data aggregated from county and state income data.

See footnotes on page A-38a

TABLE 15-03

CARSON CITY REGION ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total Region Allocable Income	Percent of Total Region Personal Income	Region as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 4,759,277	0.89	0.74	27.63	0.30	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	9,820,115	1.85	1.54	30.56	0.62	32,126,112
Construction[b]	58,424,213	11.01	9.17	33.03	3.73	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	31,191,825	5.88	4.89	36.17	1.99	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	46,453,971	8.76	7.29	37.33	2.96	124,437,771
Trade[d]	65,642,597	12.38	10.30	37.92	4.19	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	26,000,441	4.90	4.08	44.18	1.66	58,838,250
Services[f]	93,025,746	17.54	14.60	32.93	5.94	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	95,790,308	18.06	15.03	24.74	6.12	387,126,674
Government[h]	48,603,534	9.16	7.63	39.56	3.10	122,845,830
Military[i]	8,406,000	1.58	1.31	13.64	0.53	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	42,109,213	7.94	6.61	40.95	2.69	102,806,989
Region						
Total allocated personal income	$ 530,227,240		83.24			
Unallocated personal income[k]	106,774,021		16.76			
Total personal income[l]	637,001,261					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
Region total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		33.88				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973. District income data aggregated from county and state income data.

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TABLE 15-04

ELY REGION ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total Region Allocable Income	Percent of Total Region Personal Income	Region as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 925,899	3.42	3.23	5.37	0.05	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	5,805,682	21.43	20.28	18.07	0.37	32,126,112
Construction[b]	967,936	3.57	3.38	0.54	0.06	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	6,737,616	24.87	23.53	7.81	0.43	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	2,058,547	7.60	7.19	1.65	0.13	124,437,771
Trade[d]	2,359,764	8.71	8.24	1.36	0.15	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	269,025	0.99	0.94	0.45	0.01	58,838,250
Services[f]	2,537,910	9.37	8.86	0.89	0.16	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	1,893,742	6.99	6.61	0.48	0.12	387,126,674
Government[h]	1,113,424	4.11	3.89	0.90	0.07	122,845,830
Military[i]	43,000	0.16	0.15	0.06	[n]	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	2,378,242	8.78	8.31	2.31	0.15	102,806,989
Region						
Total allocated personal income	$ 27,090,787		94.61			
Unallocated personal income[k]	1,542,363		5.39			
Total personal income[l]	28,633,150					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
Region total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		1.73				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January, 1973. District income data aggregated from county and state income data.

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TABLE 15-05

LAS VEGAS REGION ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total Region Allocable Income	Percent of Total Region Personal Income	Region as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 1,306,859	0.14	0.13	7.58	0.08	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	5,281,296	0.57	0.54	16.43	0.33	32,126,112
Construction[b]	104,855,712	11.48	10.72	59.28	6.70	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	45,282,924	4.96	4.63	52.51	2.89	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	65,966,186	7.22	6.74	53.01	4.21	124,437,771
Trade[d]	97,964,580	10.73	10.01	56.60	6.25	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	30,675,013	3.36	3.13	52.13	1.96	58,838,250
Services[f]	151,391,822	16.58	15.48	53.59	9.67	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	250,491,233	27.44	25.61	64.70	16.00	387,126,674
Government[h]	56,161,358	6.15	5.74	45.71	3.58	122,845,830
Military[i]	52,550,000	5.75	5.37	85.30	3.35	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	50,667,627	5.55	5.18	49.28	3.23	102,806,989
Region						
Total allocated personal income	$ 912,594,610		93.33			
Unallocated personal income[k]	65,194,154		6.67			
Total personal income[l]	977,788,764					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
Region total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		58.30				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973. District income data aggregated from county and state income data.

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TABLE 15-06

BATTLE MOUNTAIN REGION ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total Region Allocable Income	Percent of Total Region Personal Income	Region as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 1,563,144	4.73	5.04	9.07	0.09	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	7,035,488	21.29	22.69	21.89	0.44	32,126,112
Construction[b]	5,617,248	17.00	18.12	3.17	0.35	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	613,503	1.85	1.97	0.71	0.03	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	1,889,834	5.71	6.09	1.51	0.12	124,437,771
Trade[d]	1,187,950	3.59	3.83	0.68	0.07	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	328,973	0.99	1.06	0.55	0.02	58,838,250
Services[f]	7,662,842	23.19	24.71	2.71	0.48	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	3,292,438	9.96	10.62	0.85	0.21	387,126,674
Government[h]	1,462,688	4.42	4.71	1.19	0.09	122,845,830
Military[i]	518,000	1.56	1.67	0.84	0.03	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	1,869,689	5.65	6.03	1.81	0.11	102,806,989
Region						
Total allocated personal income	$ 33,041,497					
Excess allocation	2,042,035		6.58			
Total personal income[l]	30,999,462					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
Region total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		2.10				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973. District income data aggregated from county and state income data.

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TABLE 15-A

ELKO COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 5,339,323	13.37	12.38	31.00	0.34	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	2,752,756	6.89	6.38	8.56	0.17	32,126,112
Construction[b]	3,051,594	7.64	7.08	1.72	0.19	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	652,680	1.63	1.51	0.75	0.04	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	4,332,510	10.85	10.05	3.48	0.27	124,437,771
Trade[d]	3,643,440	9.12	8.45	2.10	0.23	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	1,030,561	2.58	2.39	1.75	0.06	58,838,250
Services[f]	5,155,487	12.91	11.96	1.82	0.32	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	6,245,825	15.64	14.49	1.61	0.39	387,126,674
Government[h]	4,567,810	11.44	10.59	3.71	0.29	122,845,830
Military[i]	45,000	0.11	0.10	0.07	[n]	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	3,124,920	7.82	7.25	3.03	0.19	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 39,941,906		92.64			
Unallocated personal income[k]	3,174,356		7.36			
Total personal income[l]	43,116,262					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		2.55				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

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TABLE 15-B

HUMBOLDT COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 1,732,669	10.76	9.04	10.06	0.11	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	1,159,314	7.20	6.05	3.60	0.07	32,126,112
Construction[b]	1,666,680	10.35	8.70	0.94	0.10	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	250,884	1.56	1.31	0.29	0.01	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	2,180,416	13.53	11.38	1.75	0.13	124,437,771
Trade[d]	1,562,194	9.70	8.15	0.90	0.09	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	135,384	0.84	0.71	0.23	[n]	58,838,250
Services[f]	2,444,779	15.18	12.76	0.86	0.15	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	2,536,805	15.75	13.24	0.65	0.16	387,126,674
Government[h]	743,061	4.61	3.88	0.60	0.04	122,845,830
Military[i]	37,000	0.23	0.19	0.06	[n]	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	1,660,847	10.31	8.67	1.61	0.10	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 16,110,033		84.10			
Unallocated personal income[k]	3,046,842		15.90			
Total personal income[l]	19,156,875					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	$1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		1.02				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

See footnotes on page A-38a

TABLE 15-C

PERSHING COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 2,373,066	29.21	28.91	13.78	0.15	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	1,180,728	14.53	14.39	3.67	0.07	32,126,112
Construction[b]	226,152	2.78	2.76	0.12	0.01	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	354,336	4.36	4.32	0.41	0.02	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	595,898	7.33	7.26	0.47	0.03	124,437,771
Trade[d]	713,031	8.78	8.69	0.41	0.04	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	84,565	1.04	1.03	0.14	[n]	58,838,250
Services[f]	536,384	6.60	6.54	0.18	0.03	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	605,584	7.45	7.38	0.15	0.03	387,126,674
Government[h]	615,094	7.57	7.49	0.50	0.03	122,845,830
Military[i]	-	-	-	-	-	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	840,407	10.34	10.24	0.81	0.05	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 8,125,245		99.00			
Unallocated personal income[k]	82,335		1.00			
Total personal income[l]	8,207,580					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		0.51				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

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TABLE 15-D

CARSON CITY COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 109,563	0.25	0.19	0.63	[n]	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	199,340	0.45	0.35	0.62	0.01	32,126,112
Construction[b]	9,516,122	21.48	16.88	5.38	0.60	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	2,179,524	4.92	3.87	2.52	0.13	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	2,022,756	4.57	3.59	1.62	0.12	124,437,771
Trade[d]	3,155,768	7.12	5.60	1.82	0.20	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	1,106,440	2.50	1.96	1.88	0.07	58,838,250
Services[f]	7,292,808	16.46	12.94	2.58	0.46	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	4,881,671	11.02	8.66	1.26	0.31	387,126,674
Government[h]	10,027,212	22.63	17.78	8.16	0.64	122,845,830
Military[i]	334,000	0.75	0.59	0.54	0.02	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	3,483,947	7.86	6.18	3.38	0.22	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 44,309,151		78.59			
Unallocated personal income[k]	12,071,709		21.41			
Total personal income[l]	56,380,860					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		2.82				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

See footnotes on page A-38a

TABLE 15-E

DOUGLAS COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 889,637	3.98	3.08	5.16	0.05	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	104,797	0.47	0.36	0.32	[n]	32,126,112
Construction[b]	2,239,536	10.02	7.75	1.26	0.14	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	1,005,250	4.50	3.48	1.16	0.06	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	1,847,265	8.26	6.39	1.48	0.11	124,437,771
Trade[d]	1,714,794	7.67	5.93	0.99	0.10	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	1,221,025	5.46	4.22	2.07	0.07	58,838,250
Services[f]	2,867,443	12.82	9.92	1.01	0.18	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	7,868,216	35.19	27.22	2.03	0.50	387,126,674
Government[h]	1,197,196	5.36	4.14	0.97	0.07	122,845,830
Military[i]	-	-	-	-	-	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	1,401,246	6.26	4.85	1.36	0.08	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 22,356,405		77.35			
Unallocated personal income[k]	6,547,995		22.65			
Total personal income[l]	28,904,400					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		1.41				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

See footnotes on page A-38a

TABLE 15-F

LYON COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 1,284,717	6.13	5.19	7.46	0.08	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	5,672,712	27.06	22.92	17.65	0.36	32,126,112
Construction[b]	2,428,425	11.59	9.81	1.37	0.15	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	1,684,608	8.04	6.81	1.95	0.10	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	1,675,175	7.99	6.77	1.34	0.10	124,437,771
Trade[d]	1,081,568	5.16	4.37	0.62	0.06	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	275,723	1.32	1.11	0.46	0.01	58,838,250
Services[f]	2,078,766	9.92	8.40	0.73	0.13	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	1,146,766	5.47	4.63	0.29	0.07	387,126,674
Government[h]	1,736,278	8.28	7.01	1.41	0.11	122,845,830
Military[i]	39,000	0.19	0.16	0.06	[n]	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	1,856,037	8.86	7.50	1.80	0.11	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 20,959,775		84.67			
Unallocated personal income[k]	3,793,656		15.33			
Total personal income[l]	24,753,431					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		1.32				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

See footnotes on page A-38a

TABLE 15-G

MINERAL COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 10,973	0.05	0.05	0.06	[n]	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	737,352	3.50	3.27	2.29	0.04	32,126,112
Construction[b]	489,170	2.32	2.17	0.27	0.03	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	1,593,600	7.57	7.08	1.84	0.10	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	1,401,348	6.66	6.22	1.12	0.08	124,437,771
Trade[d]	1,424,755	6.77	6.33	0.82	0.09	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	161,980	0.77	0.72	0.27	0.01	58,838,250
Services[f]	1,940,536	9.23	8.62	0.68	0.12	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	1,629,295	7.74	7.23	0.42	0.10	387,126,674
Government[h]	8,728,106	41.47	38.76	7.10	0.55	122,845,830
Military[i]	1,446,000	6.87	6.42	2.34	0.09	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	1,486,097	7.05	6.60	1.44	0.09	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 21,049,212		93.47			
Unallocated personal income[k]	1,471,682		6.53			
Total personal income[l]	22,520,894					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		1.33				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

See footnotes on page A-38a

TABLE 15-H

CHURCHILL COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 1,826,582	6.94	6.09	10.60	0.11	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	142,186	0.54	0.47	0.44	[n]	32,126,112
Construction[b]	2,493,454	9.47	8.31	1.40	0.15	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	1,241,460	4.72	4.14	1.43	0.07	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	1,910,766	7.26	6.37	1.53	0.12	124,437,771
Trade[d]	2,635,043	10.00	8.78	1.52	0.16	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	330,310	1.25	1.10	0.56	0.02	58,838,250
Services[f]	3,244,059	12.32	10.81	1.14	0.20	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	1,687,413	6.41	5.62	0.43	0.10	387,126,674
Government[h]	3,181,080	12.08	10.60	2.58	0.20	122,845,830
Military[i]	4,947,000	18.79	16.49	8.03	0.31	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	2,690,700	10.22	8.97	2.61	0.17	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 26,330,053		87.75			
Unallocated personal income[k]	3,674,049		12.25			
Total personal income[l]	30,004,102					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		1.68				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

See footnotes on page A-38a

TABLE 15-I

WASHOE COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 637,805	0.16	0.14	3.70	0.04	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	2,887,440	0.73	0.61	8.98	0.18	32,126,112
Construction[b]	40,915,890	10.41	8.67	23.13	2.61	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	23,413,563	5.96	4.96	27.15	1.49	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	37,514,801	9.54	7.95	30.14	2.39	124,437,771
Trade[d]	55,380,382	14.09	11.74	31.99	3.53	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	22,862,221	5.81	4.84	38.85	1.46	58,838,250
Services[f]	75,154,880	19.11	15.93	26.60	4.80	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	78,163,455	19.88	16.56	20.19	4.99	387,126,674
Government[h]	23,601,300	6.00	5.00	19.21	1.50	122,845,830
Military[i]	1,640,000	0.42	0.35	2.66	0.10	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	31,007,074	7.89	6.57	30.16	1.98	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 393,178,881		83.32			
Unallocated personal income[k]	78,744,253		16.68			
Total personal income[l]	471,923,064					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		25.11				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

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TABLE 15-J

STOREY COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	-	-	-	-	-	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	$ 76,288	3.73	3.03	0.23	n	32,126,112
Construction[b]	341,616	16.71	13.59	0.19	0.02	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	73,820	3.61	2.94	0.08	n	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	81,860	4.01	3.26	0.06	n	124,437,771
Trade[d]	250,287	12.25	9.95	0.14	0.01	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	42,742	2.09	1.70	0.07	n	58,838,250
Services[f]	447,254	21.88	17.79	0.15	0.02	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	413,492	20.23	16.44	0.10	0.02	387,126,674
Government[h]	132,362	6.48	5.26	0.10	n	122,845,830
Military[i]	-	-	-	-	-	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	184,112	9.01	7.32	0.17	0.01	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 2,043,832		81.28			
Unallocated personal income[k]	470,678		18.72			
Total personal income[l]	2,514,510					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	$1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		0.13				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

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TABLE 15-K

WHITE PINE COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 925,899	3.42	3.23	5.37	0.05	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	5,805,682	21.43	20.28	18.07	0.37	32,126,112
Construction[b]	967,936	3.57	3.38	0.54	0.06	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	6,737,616	24.87	23.53	7.81	0.43	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	2,058,547	7.60	7.19	1.65	0.13	124,437,771
Trade[d]	2,359,764	8.71	8.24	1.36	0.15	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	269,025	0.99	0.94	0.45	0.01	58,838,250
Services[f]	2,537,910	9.37	8.86	0.89	0.16	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	1,893,742	6.99	6.61	0.48	0.12	387,126,674
Government[h]	1,113,424	4.11	3.89	0.90	0.07	122,845,830
Military[i]	43,000	0.16	0.15	0.06	[n]	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	2,378,242	8.78	8.31	2.31	0.15	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 27,090,787		94.61			
Unallocated personal income[k]	1,542,363		5.39			
Total personal income[l]	28,633,150					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		1.73				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

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TABLE 15-L

CLARK COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 1,017,902	0.11	0.11	5.91	0.06	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	4,758,951	0.53	0.49	14.81	0.30	32,126,112
Construction[b]	103,621,113	11.46	10.69	58.59	6.62	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	44,852,660	4.96	4.63	52.01	2.86	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	65,447,316	7.24	6.75	52.59	4.18	124,437,771
Trade[d]	97,692,422	10.80	10.08	56.44	6.24	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	30,485,727	3.37	3.15	51.81	1.94	58,838,250
Services[f]	149,895,142	16.57	15.47	53.07	9.57	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	249,417,444	27.58	25.74	64.42	15.93	387,126,674
Government[h]	55,010,502	6.08	5.68	44.78	3.51	122,845,830
Military[i]	52,550,000	5.81	5.42	85.30	3.35	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	49,703,809	5.50	5.13	48.34	3.17	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 904,452,988		93.34			
Unallocated personal income[k]	64,626,260		6.67			
Total personal income[l]	969,079,248					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		57.79				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

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TABLE 15-M

ESMERALDA COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 90,744	4.84	4.17	0.52	n	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	181,818	9.69	8.36	0.56	0.01	32,126,112
Construction[b]	400,758	21.36	18.44	0.22	0.02	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	339,572	18.10	15.62	0.39	0.02	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	57,302	3.05	2.64	0.04	n	124,437,771
Trade[d]	-	-	-	-	-	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	-	-	-	-	-	58,838,250
Services[f]	95,826	5.11	4.41	0.03	n	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	320,465	17.08	14.74	0.08	0.02	387,126,674
Government[h]	247,680	13.20	11.39	0.20	0.01	122,845,830
Military[i]	-	-	-	-	-	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	141,944	7.57	6.53	0.13	n	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 1,876,109		86.30			
Unallocated personal income[k]	297,715		13.70			
Total personal income[l]	2,173,824					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		0.11				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

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TABLE 15-N

LINCOLN COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 198,213	3.16	3.03	1.15	0.01	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	340,527	5.44	5.21	1.05	0.02	32,126,112
Construction[b]	833,841	13.31	12.76	0.47	0.05	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	90,692	1.45	1.39	0.10	[n]	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	461,568	7.37	7.06	0.37	0.02	124,437,771
Trade[d]	272,158	4.34	4.16	0.15	0.01	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	189,286	3.02	2.90	0.32	0.01	58,838,250
Services[f]	1,400,854	22.36	21.43	0.49	0.08	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	753,324	12.02	11.53	0.19	0.04	387,126,674
Government[h]	903,176	14.42	13.82	0.73	0.05	122,845,830
Military[i]	-	-	-	-	-	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	821,874	13.12	12.58	0.79	0.05	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 6,265,513		95.87			
Unallocated personal income[k]	270,179		4.13			
Total personal income[l]	6,535,692					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		0.40				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

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TABLE 15-0

EUREKA COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 711,472	22.87	29.79	4.13	0.04	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	587,384	18.88	24.60	1.82	0.03	32,126,112
Construction[b]	614,835	19.77	25.75	0.34	0.03	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	22,146	0.71	0.93	0.02	n	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	106,418	3.42	4.46	0.08	n	124,437,771
Trade[d]	130,599	4.20	5.47	0.07	n	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	67,166	2.16	1.56	0.11	n	58,838,250
Services[f]	205,830	6.62	8.62	0.07	0.01	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	229,386	7.37	9.61	0.05	0.01	387,126,674
Government[h]	210,222	6.76	8.80	0.17	0.01	122,845,830
Military[i]	-	-	-	-	-	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	224,916,	7.23	9.42	0.21	0.01	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 3,110,374					
Excess allocation	722,362		30.25			
Total personal income[l]	2,388,012					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		0.19				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

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TABLE 15-P

LANDER COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 465,767	6.19	6.57	2.70	0.02	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	3,486,054	46.34	49.18	10.85	0.22	32,126,112
Construction[b]	271,701	3.61	3.83	0.15	0.01	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	169,786	2.26	2.40	0.19	0.01	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	281,652	3.74	3.97	0.22	0.01	124,437,771
Trade[d]	322,270	4.28	4.55	0.18	0.02	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	60,247	0.80	0.85	0.10	[n]	58,838,250
Services[f]	627,070	8.33	8.85	0.22	0.04	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	474,549	6.31	6.69	0.12	0.03	387,126,674
Government[h]	872,032	11.59	12.30	0.70	0.05	122,845,830
Military[i]	-	-	-	-	-	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	492,308	6.54	6.94	0.47	0.03	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 7,523,438					
Excess allocation	434,544		6.13			
Total personal income[l]	7,088,894					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		0.48				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

See footnotes on page A-38a

TABLE 15-Q

NYE COUNTY ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, 1969

Item	Amount	Percent of Total County Allocable Income	Percent of Total County Personal Income	County as Percent of State Total by Industrial Source	Industrial Source as Percent of Total Nevada Allocated Personal Income	Nevada Total Personal Income by Industrial Source
Industry						
Agriculture[a]	$ 385,905	1.72	1.79	2.24	0.02	$ 17,219,361
Mining[b]	2,962,050	13.22	13.76	9.22	0.18	32,126,112
Construction[b]	4,730,712	21.11	21.98	2.67	0.30	176,854,900
Manufacturing[b]	421,571	1.88	1.96	0.48	0.02	86,232,382
Public utilities[c]	1,501,764	6.70	6.98	1.20	0.09	124,437,771
Trade[d]	735,081	3.28	3.42	0.42	0.04	173,067,361
Finance, insurance and real estate[e]	201,560	0.90	0.94	0.34	0.01	58,838,250
Services[f]	6,829,940	30.48	31.73	2.41	0.43	282,447,610
Tourist-related services[g]	2,588,503	11.55	12.03	0.66	0.16	387,126,674
Government[h]	380,434	1.70	1.77	0.30	0.02	122,845,830
Military[i]	518,000	2.31	2.41	0.84	0.03	61,599,000
Transfer payments[j]	1,152,465	5.14	5.35	1.12	0.07	102,806,989
County						
Total allocated personal income	$ 22,407,985					
Excess allocation	885,429		4.11			
Total personal income[l]	21,522,556					
Nevada						
Total allocated personal income[m]	$1,625,602,240					
Total personal income[l]	1,744,794,660					
County total allocated personal income as percent of State total allocated personal income		1.43				

Source: Unpublished research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

See footnotes on page A-38a

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 15

[a]Agriculture - derived from agricultural census information.

[b]Mining, Construction, Manufacturing - derived from number of employees listed in census and annual average earnings derived from information from Nevada Employment Security Department.

[c]Public Utilities - derived from number of employees listed in census and annual average earnings derived from information from Nevada Employment Security Department. The census industry classification included are railroads and railway express service, trucking service and warehousing, other transportation, communications, and utilities and sanitary services.

[d]Trade - derived from number of employees listed in census and annual average earnings derived from Nevada Employment Security Department. The census industry classifications included are wholesale trade; food, bakery, and dairy stores; general merchandise retailing; motor vehicle retailing and service stations; and other retail trade.

[e]Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate - derived from number of employees listed in census and annual average earnings derived from Nevada Employment Security Department. The census industry classifications included are banking and credit agencies and insurance, real estate and other finance.

[f]Services - estimates were made from census data and annual average earnings were derived from information from Nevada Employment Security Department plus being adjusted to include the earnings of all certified teaching personnel in educational services. The census industry classifications included are business and repair services; private households; hospitals; health services, except hospitals; elementary, secondary schools, and colleges (public and private); other education and kindred services; welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations; and legal, engineering and miscellaneous professional services.

[g]Tourist-related services - the average annual earnings of the services category was multiplied by the census count for persons employed in eating and drinking places, other personal services, and entertainment and recreation services to get the estimated personal income.

[h]Government-civilian - includes those persons working for all types of government but not in the military. In most cases this was based on the persons employed in the public administration category in the census data.

[i]Government-military - data from Federal Outlays in Nevada, 1970, Office of Economic Opportunity were used. Included in this figure were military active duty pay and military reserve and national guard pay.

[j]Transfer payments - the estimate of transfer payments was taken from Federal Outlays in Nevada, 1970, Office of Economic Opportunity. Included as part of transfer payments are Social Security Benefit Payments, Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund; Social Security Benefit Payments O.A.S.I. Trust Fund; Social Security Benefit Payments Federal Disability Insurance Fund; Old Age Assistance Payments; Aid to the Blind Payments; Aid to Families with Dependent Children Payments; Unemployment Insurance; Federal Employee Injury Compensation; Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund; Veterans Disability Pension; Veterans Dependency and Indemnity and Death Compensation; Veterans Death Pension; Veterans Disability Compensation; Veterans Burial Awards and other miscellaneous benefit payments; Sons, Daughters, Wives and Widows Education; Veterans Insurance and Indemnities; Military Retired Pay; and Railroad Retirement Payments.

[k]Unallocated - includes rental income, interest income, proprietor's income, sources outside county and unaccounted incomes.

[l]The total personal income estimate was derived from census data by multiplying the number of persons in each county by the per capita income for the county.

[m]Summing the various county totals gave the following total allocated personal income for the state -- $1,564,931,618. This figure was used in computing district income as a percent of State Allocated Income.

[n]Less than .01 percent.

Corrections of Table 16

U.S. and Nevada personal income estimates shown in Table 16 were from different sources and are, therefore, not comparable. To assure comparability the figures in Table 16 should be changed to:

U. S. per capita income -- $3,139

U. S. median family income - $9,590

These estimates are based upon the census taken in 1970 and represent income received during calendar year 1969.[c]

[c] Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census
Census of Population: 1970
General Social and Economic Characteristics
Final Report PC (1) - C1 United States Summary
U. S. Gov't. Printing Office

TABLE 16

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS BY COUNTY, NEVADA, 1969

County	Total Personal Income[a]	Per Capita Personal Income	Family Median Income	Percent of Families by Cash Income Group						Percent of All Families With Income Less Than Poverty Level
				0 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $15,000	$15,000 and Over	
United States[b]	$797,100,000,000	$3,910	$ 9,433	9.3	10.7	14.0	20.1	26.7	19.2	14.9
Nevada	1,744,794,660	3,570	10,692	6.8	8.0	17.0	13.7	29.4	25.1	7.0
Churchill	30,004,102	2,854	8,263	10.4	14.7	23.3	12.0	24.4	15.2	10.3
Clark	969,079,248	3,546	10,870	6.8	7.5	16.8	13.1	29.5	26.3	7.0
Douglas	28,904,400	4,200	10,773	5.5	9.0	20.0	10.0	29.0	26.5	5.7
Elko	43,116,262	3,089	9,945	7.5	8.2	17.7	17.1	31.5	18.0	8.2
Esmeralda	2,173,824	3,456	8,545	16.3	14.4	13.4	23.0	30.0	2.9	10.6
Eureka	2,388,012	2,519	8,768	11.1	4.2	26.2	20.5	31.0	7.0	10.4
Humboldt	19,156,875	3,005	8,788	8.6	11.6	22.2	15.8	25.9	15.9	7.5
Lander	7,088,894	2,659	8,641	18.0	7.4	16.0	23.9	26.3	8.4	18.9
Lincoln	6,535,692	2,556	8,864	14.0	10.4	17.9	19.3	23.5	14.9	11.9
Lyon	24,753,431	3,011	9,334	6.4	11.4	19.6	20.1	27.1	15.4	9.7
Mineral	22,520,894	3,194	10,172	7.0	8.1	14.7	19.0	29.3	21.9	6.9
Nye	21,522,556	3,844	10,224	6.0	6.5	19.0	17.0	31.0	20.5	5.9
Pershing	8,207,580	3,074	9,181	10.0	8.3	17.7	19.9	23.4	20.7	11.3
Storey	2,514,510	3,618	11,867	5.1	5.8	13.7	16.2	25.4	33.8	2.6
Washoe	471,923,064	3,898	11,152	6.1	7.8	15.9	12.6	30.0	27.6	5.9
White Pine	28,633,150	2,821	9,111	7.7	7.0	24.7	19.0	29.0	12.6	7.3
Carson City	56,380,860	3,645	11,324	6.0	6.8	14.0	14.0	31.2	28.0	6.0

[a]Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report, PC (1) - C30, Nevada. Total personal income derived by multiplying area population counts by per capita personal income.

[b]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1971 (92nd Edition), Washington, D.C., 1971.

TABLE 17-01

ELKO REGION EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total District Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total District Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	698	4,786	14.58	12.24	0.35
Mining	278	3,708	7.49	4.87	0.14
Construction	351	16,270	2.15	6.16	0.17
Manufacturing	111	10,357	1.07	1.95	0.05
Public utilities	630	15,357	4.10	11.04	0.31
Trade	816	30,209	2.70	14.31	0.41
Finance, insurance and real estate	161	8,258	1.94	2.83	0.08
Services	997	39,815	2.50	17.48	0.50
Tourist-related services	1,251	54,571	2.29	21.94	0.63
Government	410	14,478	2.83	7.18	0.20
Total district employment	5,703				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total district employment as percent of total State employment	2.88				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics. District figures aggregated from county data.

TABLE 17-02

WINNEMUCCA REGION EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total District Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total District Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	540	4,786	11.28	14.50	0.27
Mining	305	3,708	8.22	8.19	0.15
Construction	294	16,270	1.80	7.89	0.14
Manufacturing	102	10,357	0.98	2.74	0.05
Public utilities	315	15,357	2.05	8.47	0.15
Trade	534	30,209	1.76	14.35	0.26
Finance, insurance and real estate	37	8,258	0.44	0.99	0.01
Services	677	39,815	1.70	18.18	0.34
Tourist-related services	719	54,571	1.31	19.32	0.36
Government	200	14,478	1.38	5.37	0.10
Total district employment	3,723				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total district employment as percent of total State employment	1.87				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics. District figures aggregated from county data.

TABLE 17-03

CARSON CITY REGION EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total District Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total District Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	1,955	4,786	40.84	2.73	0.98
Mining	1,136	3,708	30.63	1.58	0.57
Construction	5,700	16,270	35.03	7.94	2.88
Manufacturing	4,190	10,357	40.45	5.83	2.11
Public utilities	5,697	15,357	37.09	7.94	2.88
Trade	11,527	30,209	38.15	16.04	5.82
Finance, insurance and real estate	3,515	8,258	42.56	4.89	1.77
Services	15,789	39,815	39.65	21.98	7.98
Tourist-related services	16,101	54,571	29.50	22.42	8.13
Government	6,219	14,478	42.95	8.65	3.14
Total district employment	71,829				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total district employment as percent of total State employment	36.31				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics. District figures aggregated from county data.

TABLE 17-04

ELY REGION EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total District Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total District Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	170	4,786	3.55	4.45	0.08
Mining	701	3,708	18.90	18.35	0.35
Construction	152	16,270	0.93	3.98	0.07
Manufacturing	852	10,357	8.22	22.29	0.43
Public utilities	289	15,357	1.88	7.57	0.14
Trade	531	30,209	1.75	13.89	0.26
Finance, insurance and real estate	51	8,258	0.61	1.34	0.02
Services	489	39,815	1.22	12.79	0.24
Tourist-related services	384	54,571	0.70	10.05	0.19
Government	202	14,478	1.39	5.29	0.10
Total district employment	3,821				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total district employment as percent of total State employment	1.94				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics. District figures aggregated from county data.

TABLE 17-05

LAS VEGAS REGION EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total District Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total District Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	981	4,786	20.49	0.91	0.49
Mining	521	3,708	14.05	0.47	0.26
Construction	9,293	16,270	57.11	8.54	4.69
Manufacturing	5,015	10,357	48.42	4.60	2.53
Public utilities	8,253	15,357	53.74	7.59	4.17
Trade	16,523	30,209	54.69	15.17	8.35
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,432	8,258	53.66	4.08	2.24
Services	21,131	39,815	53.07	19.41	10.68
Tourist-related services	35,598	54,571	65.23	32.70	17.99
Government	7,114	14,478	49.13	6.53	3.59
Total district employment	108,861				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total district employment as percent of total State employment	55.04				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics. District figures aggregated from county data.

TABLE 17-06

BATTLE MOUNTAIN REGION EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total District Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total District Employment	Total District Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	442	4,786	9.23	11.41	0.22
Mining	767	3,708	20.68	19.80	0.38
Construction	480	16,270	2.95	12.38	0.24
Manufacturing	87	10,357	0.84	2.23	0.04
Public utilities	173	15,357	1.12	4.46	0.08
Trade	278	30,209	0.92	7.16	0.14
Finance, insurance and real estate	62	8,258	0.75	1.60	0.03
Services	732	39,815	1.83	18.90	0.37
Tourist-related services	518	54,571	0.94	13.36	0.26
Government	333	14,478	2.30	8.60	0.16
Total district employment	3,872				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total district employment as percent of total State employment	1.96				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics. District figures aggregated from county data.

TABLE 17-A

ELKO COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	698	4,786	14.58	12.24	0.35
Mining	278	3,708	7.49	4.87	0.14
Construction	351	16,270	2.15	6.16	0.17
Manufacturing	111	10,357	1.07	1.95	0.05
Public utilities	630	15,357	4.10	11.04	0.31
Trade	816	30,209	2.70	14.31	0.41
Finance, insurance and real estate	161	8,258	1.94	2.83	0.08
Services	997	39,815	2.50	17.48	0.50
Tourist-related services	1,251	54,571	2.29	21.94	0.63
Government	410	14,478	2.83	7.18	0.20
Total county employment	5,703				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	2.88				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-B

HUMBOLDT COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	341	4,786	7.12	12.80	0.17
Mining	167	3,708	4.38	6.27	0.08
Construction	258	16,270	1.58	9.68	0.15
Manufacturing	54	10,357	0.52	2.02	0.02
Public utilities	248	15,357	1.61	9.32	0.12
Trade	347	30,209	1.14	13.04	0.17
Finance, insurance and real estate	24	8,258	0.29	0.90	0.01
Services	541	39,815	1.35	20.32	0.27
Tourist-related services	562	54,571	1.02	21.11	0.28
Government	121	14,478	0.83	4.54	0.06
Total county employment	2,663				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	1.34				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-C

PERSHING COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	199	4,786	4.15	18.77	0.10
Mining	138	3,708	3.72	13.03	0.06
Construction	36	16,270	0.22	3.39	0.01
Manufacturing	48	10,357	0.46	4.54	0.02
Public Utilities	67	15,357	0.43	6.33	0.03
Trade	187	30,209	0.61	17.64	0.09
Finance, insurance and real estate	13	8,258	0.15	1.22	[a]
Services	136	39,815	0.34	12.83	0.06
Tourist-related services	157	54,571	0.28	14.81	0.07
Government	79	14,478	0.54	7.45	0.03
Total county employment	1,060				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	0.53				

[a]Less than .01 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-D

CARSON CITY COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	94	4,786	1.96	1.53	0.04
Mining	20	3,708	0.53	0.32	0.01
Construction	1,013	16,270	6.22	16.57	0.51
Manufacturing	348	10,357	3.36	5.69	0.17
Public utilities	236	15,357	1.53	3.87	0.11
Trade	616	30,209	2.03	10.09	0.31
Finance, insurance and real estate	199	8,258	2.40	3.26	0.10
Services	1,368	39,815	3.43	22.38	0.69
Tourist-related services	925	54,571	1.69	15.14	0.46
Government	1,292	14,478	8.92	21.15	0.65
Total county employment	6,111				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	3.09				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-E

DOUGLAS COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	245	4,786	5.11	7.74	0.12
Mining	11	3,708	0.29	0.35	[a]
Construction	222	16,270	1.36	7.00	0.11
Manufacturing	125	10,357	1.20	3.95	0.06
Public utilities	241	15,357	1.56	7.60	0.12
Trade	362	30,209	1.19	11.43	0.18
Finance, insurance and real estate	169	8,258	2.04	5.33	0.08
Services	431	39,815	1.08	13.61	0.21
Tourist-related services	1,208	54,571	2.21	38.13	0.61
Government	154	14,478	1.06	4.86	0.07
Total county employment	3,168				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	1.61				

[a]Less than .01 percent.

Source: U.S Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-F

LYON COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	424	4,786	8.85	14.07	0.21
Mining	642	3,708	17.31	21.29	0.32
Construction	225	16,270	1.38	7.46	0.11
Manufacturing	214	10,357	2.06	7.09	0.10
Public utilities	185	15,357	1.20	6.14	0.09
Trade	292	30,209	0.96	9.68	0.14
Finance, insurance and real estate	49	8,258	0.59	1.63	0.02
Services	477	39,815	1.19	15.83	0.24
Tourist-related services	284	54,571	0.52	9.42	0.14
Government	223	14,478	1.54	7.39	0.11
Total county employment	3,015				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	1.53				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-G

MINERAL COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	53	4,786	1.10	1.88	0.02
Mining	114	3,708	3.07	4.04	0.05
Construction	55	16,270	0.33	1.95	0.02
Manufacturing	256	10,357	2.47	9.07	0.12
Public utilities	156	15,357	1.01	5.53	0.07
Trade	335	30,209	1.10	11.86	0.16
Finance, insurance and real estate	26	8,258	0.31	0.93	0.01
Services	376	39,815	0.94	13.31	0.19
Tourist-related services	331	54,571	0.60	11.72	0.16
Government	1,121	14,478	7.74	39.71	0.56
Total county employment	2,823				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	1.43				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-H

CHURCHILL COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	495	4,786	10.34	14.89	0.25
Mining	23	3,708	0.62	0.69	0.01
Construction	307	16,270	1.88	9.24	0.15
Manufacturing	180	10,357	1.73	5.42	0.09
Public utilities	262	15,357	1.70	7.88	0.13
Trade	587	30,209	1.94	17.66	0.29
Finance, insurance and real estate	58	8,258	0.70	1.74	0.02
Services	663	39,815	1.66	19.95	0.33
Tourist-related services	357	54,571	0.65	10.74	0.18
Government	392	14,478	2.70	11.79	0.19
Total county employment	3,324				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	1.68				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-1

WASHOE COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	644	4,786	13.45	1.22	0.32
Mining	318	3,708	8.57	0.59	0.16
Construction	3,830	16,270	23.54	7.23	1.93
Manufacturing	3,057	10,357	29.51	5.77	1.54
Public utilities	4,607	15,357	29.99	8.69	2.32
Trade	9,278	30,209	30.71	17.49	4.69
Finance, insurance and real estate	3,007	8,258	36.41	5.68	1.52
Services	12,361	39,815	31.04	23.32	6.24
Tourist-related services	12,897	54,571	23.63	24.32	6.51
Government	3,020	14,478	20.85	5.69	1.52
Total county employment	53,019				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	26.80				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-J

STOREY COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	-	4,786	-	-	-
Mining	8	3,708	0.21	2.16	[a]
Construction	48	16,270	0.29	13.00	0.02
Manufacturing	10	10,357	0.09	2.71	[a]
Public utilities	10	15,357	0.06	2.71	[a]
Trade	57	30,209	0.18	15.44	0.02
Finance, insurance and real estate	7	8,258	0.08	1.89	[a]
Services	113	39,815	0.28	30.62	0.05
Tourist-related services	99	54,571	0.18	26.82	0.05
Government	17	14,478	0.11	4.60	[a]
Total county employment	369				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	0.19				

[a]Less than .01 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-K

WHITE PINE COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	170	4,786	3.55	4.45	0.08
Mining	701	3,708	18.90	18.35	0.35
Construction	152	16,270	0.93	3.98	0.07
Manufacturing	852	10,357	8.22	22.29	0.43
Public utilities	289	15,357	1.88	7.57	0.14
Trade	531	30,209	1.75	13.89	0.26
Finance, insurance and real estate	51	8,258	0.61	1.34	0.02
Services	489	39,815	1.22	12.79	0.24
Tourist-related services	384	54,571	0.70	10.05	0.19
Government	202	14,478	1.39	5.29	0.10
Total county employment	3,821				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	1.94				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-L

CLARK COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	904	4,786	18.88	0.84	0.45
Mining	449	3,708	12.10	0.42	0.22
Construction	9,153	16,270	56.25	8.49	4.62
Manufacturing	4,955	10,357	47.84	4.59	2.50
Public utilities	8,118	15,357	52.86	7.54	4.10
Trade	16,441	30,209	54.42	15.26	8.31
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,401	8,258	53.29	4.08	2.22
Services	20,938	39,815	52.58	19.44	10.58
Tourist-related services	35,425	54,571	64.91	32.88	17.90
Government	6,966	14,478	48.11	6.46	3.52
Total county employment	107,750				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	54.47				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-M

ESMERALDA COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	-	4,786	-	-	-
Mining	21	3,708	0.56	10.04	0.01
Construction	51	16,270	0.31	24.40	0.02
Manufacturing	46	10,357	0.44	22.00	0.02
Public utilities	7	15,357	0.04	3.34	[a]
Trade	-	30,209	-	-	-
Finance, insurance and real estate	-	8,258	-	-	-
Services	11	39,815	0.02	5.26	[a]
Tourist-related services	41	54,571	0.07	19.61	0.02
Government	32	14,478	0.22	15.31	0.01
Total county employment	209				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	0.10				

[a]Less than .01 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-N

LINCOLN COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	77	4,786	1.60	8.54	0.03
Mining	51	3,708	1.37	5.65	0.02
Construction	89	16,270	0.54	9.87	0.04
Manufacturing	14	10,357	0.13	1.55	[a]
Public utilities	128	15,357	0.83	14.19	0.06
Trade	82	30,209	2.55	9.09	0.04
Finance, insurance and real estate	31	8,258	0.37	3.44	0.01
Services	182	39,815	0.45	20.17	0.09
Tourist-related services	132	54,571	0.24	14.64	0.06
Government	116	14,478	0.80	12.86	0.05
Total county employment	902				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	0.45				

[a]Less than .01 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-0

EUREKA COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	156	4,786	3.25	35.14	0.07
Mining	68	3,708	1.83	15.32	0.03
Construction	45	16,270	0.27	10.14	0.02
Manufacturing	3	10,357	0.02	0.67	[a]
Public utilities	13	15,357	0.08	2.93	[a]
Trade	27	30,209	0.08	6.08	0.01
Finance, insurance and real estate	11	8,258	0.13	2.47	[a]
Services	45	39,815	0.11	10.14	0.02
Tourist-related services	49	54,571	0.08	11.03	0.02
Government	27	14,478	0.18	6.08	0.01
Total county employment	444				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	0.22				

[a]Less than .01 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-P

LANDER COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	130	4,786	2.71	12.61	0.06
Mining	374	3,708	10.08	36.27	0.18
Construction	29	16,270	0.17	2.82	0.01
Manufacturing	23	10,357	0.22	2.23	0.01
Public utilities	28	15,357	0.18	2.72	0.01
Trade	74	30,209	0.24	7.17	0.03
Finance, insurance and real estate	11	8,258	0.13	1.07	[a]
Services	142	39,815	0.35	13.77	0.07
Tourist-related services	108	54,571	0.19	10.48	0.05
Government	112	14,478	0.77	10.86	0.05
Total county employment	1,031				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	0.52				

[a]Less than .01 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 17-Q

NYE COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Item	Total County Sector Employment	Total State Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of All Industrial Sector Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total County Employment	Total County Employment By Sector as Percent of Total State Employment
Industry					
Agriculture	156	4,786	3.25	6.52	0.07
Mining	325	3,708	8.76	13.55	0.16
Construction	406	16,270	2.49	16.94	0.20
Manufacturing	61	10,357	0.58	2.55	0.03
Public utilities	132	15,357	0.85	5.51	0.06
Trade	177	30,209	5.51	7.38	0.08
Finance, insurance and real estate	40	8,258	0.48	1.66	0.02
Services	545	39,815	1.36	22.74	0.27
Tourist-related services	361	54,571	0.66	15.06	0.18
Government	194	14,478	1.33	8.09	0.09
Total county employment	2,397				
Total State employment		197,809			
Total county employment as percent of total State employment	1.22				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics.

TABLE 18

VALUES OF LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD AND DERIVED PERSONAL INCOMES BY BLM REGIONS, NEVADA, 1969

D.S.R.	Value of Livestock and Livestock Products Sold[b]	Region as Percent of Total Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	Value of All Agricultural Products Sold[b]	Region as Percent Of All Agricultural Products Sold	Value of Livestock and Livestock Products As Percent of All Products Sold	Estimated Personal Income in Livestock Sector[c]	Estimated Personal Income in Agricultural Sector[d]
Nevada[e]	$59,135,463	100.00	$78,858,506	100.00	74.98	$12,779,241	$17,043,534
Elko	16,272,700	27.52	16,735,270	21.22	97.23	5,046,048	5,189,806
Winnemucca	17,260,933	29.19	21,883,087	27.75	78.87	3,229,407[f]	4,094,596
Carson City	15,288,723	25.85	23,630,500	29.97	64.69	3,055,482[f]	4,723,269[f]
Ely	2,133,597	3.61	2,499,506	3.17	85.36	777,134	910,420
Las Vegas	1,990,216	3.37	6,227,215	7.90	31.95	424,239[f]	1,327,823[f]
Battle Mountain	6,370,334	10.77	7,853,926	9.96	81.11	1,282,908[f]	1,581,690[f]

[a]District Statistical Region figures aggregated from county data totals only.

[b]U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1969, Vol. 1, Area reports, Part 45, Nevada. Farm data based on Class 1-5 Farms.

[c]Estimated personal income in livestock sector determined by taking value of livestock products as percent of all products sold, and multiply this figure by estimated personal income in Agricultural sector.

[d]Estimated personal income in Agricultural sector determined by subtracting total farm expenses from value of all Agricultural products sold. The remainder from this computation is then added to hired farm labor to arrive at a final figure.

[e]State figures do not add due to data withheld from Storey County.

[f]Income figures do not add to total due to inconsistent data from Lincoln, Mineral, Nye and Storey Counties.

TABLE 19

VALUES OF LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD AND DERIVED PERSONAL INCOMES BY COUNTY, NEVADA, 1969

County	Value of Livestock and Livestock Products Sold[a]	County as Percent of Total Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	Value of All Agricultural Products Sold[a]	County As Percent Of All Agricultural Products Sold	Value of Livestock and Livestock Products as Percent of All Products Sold	Estimated Personal Income In Livestock Sector[b]	Estimated Personal Income In Agricultural Sector[c]
Nevada	$59,135,463	100.00	$78,858,506	100.00	74.98	$12,779,241	$17,043,534
Carson City	126,281	0.21	136,116	0.17	92.77	44,727	48,213
Churchill	5,611,616	9.49	9,150,104	11.60	61.32	1,119,733	1,826,050
Clark	537,232	0.91	4,222,609	5.35	12.72	131,191	1,031,381
Douglas	1,978,293	3.35	3,215,179	4.08	61.52	550,657	895,087
Elko	16,272,700	27.40	16,735,270	21.22	97.23	5,046,048	5,189,806
Esmeralda	378,657	0.64	440,455	0.56	85.96	84,781	98,629
Eureka	3,184,486	5.39	3,602,925	4.57	88.38	634,510	717,934
Humboldt	7,133,314	12.06	9,304,698	11.80	76.66	1,309,837	1,708,632
Lander	1,784,181	3.02	2,099,246	2.66	84.99	423,076	497,796
Lincoln	1,074,327	1.82	1,564,151	1.98	68.68	135,857	197,813[d]
Lyon	5,511,532	9.32	8,219,936	10.42	67.05	884,346	1,318,936
Mineral	81,166	0.14	221,945	0.28	36.57	22,012	60,192
Nye	1,401,667	2.37	2,151,755	2.73	65.14	238,386	365,960
Pershing	10,127,619	17.13	12,578,389	15.95	80.51	1,920,939	2,385,964
Storey[e]							
Washoe	1,979,835	3.35	2,687,220	3.41	73.67	423,448	574,791
White Pine	2,133,597	3.61	2,499,506	3.17	85.36	777,134	910,420

[a]Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1969, Vol. 1, Area Reports, Part 45, Nevada. Data computations based on farms with sales of $2,500 and over.

[b]Estimated Personal Income in livestock sector determined by taking value of livestock products as percent of all products sold and multiplying this figure by estimated personal income in Agricultural sector.

[c]Estimated personal income in Agricultural sector determined by subtracting total farm expenses from value of all Agricultural products sold. The remainder from this computation is then added to hired farm labor to arrive at a final figure.

[d]Lincoln, Mineral and Nye Counties estimated personal income reflects hired labor earnings only. This was done in order to reflect positive income only. Income figures, thus, do not add to total due to inconsistent data from Lincoln, Mineral, Nye and Storey counties.

[e]State figures do not add due to data withheld from Storey County.

TABLE 20

PRINCIPLE FARM PRODUCTS SOLD BY BLM REGION, NEVADA, 1969

D.S.R.	Dairy	Poultry	Grains	Cotton and Cottonseed	Field Seeds, Hay, Forage and Silage	Nursery and Greenhouse Products	Other Field Crops	All Crops
Nevada	$6,493,881	$36,051	$1,539,925	$349,083	$8,484,423	$544,700	$246,970	$12,001,647
Elko		2,756	10,789		413,757			424,546
Winnemucca		2,966	99,889		3,489,165		56,022	4,586,917
Carson City	3,508,040	10,074	490,759		3,169,939		164,879	4,154,563
Ely	185,411	546	24,383		74,094	6,500	699	105,676
Las Vegas	2,628,845	17,823	91,644		437,172	538,200	783	1,245,651
Battle Mountain	1,500	1,886	190,628	349,083	898,808		3,587	1,479,606

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1969, Vol. 1, Area Reports, Part 45, Nevada. Data computations based on farms with sales of $2,500 and over. Table indicates principle crops only within district. Therefore, some figures on miscellaneous crops are omitted. Figures for "All Crops" do not add to total due to: (1) omitted data for miscellaneous crops, and (2) data withheld from Storey County.

TABLE 21

PRINCIPLE FARM PRODUCTS SOLD BY COUNTY, NEVADA, 1969

D.S.R.	Dairy	Poultry	Grains	Cotton and Cottonseed	Field Seeds Hay, Forage and Silage	Nursery and Greenhouse Products	Other Field Crops	All Crops
Nevada	$6,493,881	$36,051	$1,539,925	$349,083	$8,484,423	$544,700	$246,970	$12,001,647
Carson City					241			241
Churchill	1,729,365	227	329,465		1,074,535			1,451,771
Clark	2,325,332	17,823	88,244		275,989		783	1,081,068
Douglas	972,942	2,925	11,496		144,027		250	155,773
Elko		2,756	10,789		413,757			424,546
Esmeralda					61,048			61,048
Eureka			140,378		274,874		3,187	418,439
Humboldt		2,940	99,889		2,012,275		56,022	2,168,444
Lander			29,758		284,907		400	315,065
Lincoln	303,523		3,400		100,135			103,535
Lyon	612,950	5,949	129,202		1,465,637		118,132	1,915,266
Mineral		8			140,771			140,771
Nye	1,500	1,886	20,492	349,083	339,027			746,102
Pershing		26			1,476,890			2,418,473
Storey								
Washoe	192,783	965	20,596		344,728		46,497	490,741
White Pine	185,411	546	24,383		74,094	6,500	699	105,676

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census, Census of Agriculture, 1969, Vol. 1, Area Reports, Part 45, Nevada. Data computations based on farms with sales of $2,500 and over. Table indicates principle crops only within county. Therefore, some figures on miscellaneous crops are omitted. Figures for "All Crops" co not add to total due to: (1) omitted data for miscellaneous crops; and (2) data withheld from Storey County.

TABLE 22

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD BY BLM REGION, NEVADA, 1969

D.S.R.	Livestock and Livestock Products[a]			All Crops Sold			All Farm Products
	Value	District as Percent of Total Livestock and Products Sold	Percent of All Farm Products	Value	District as Percent of All Crops Sold	Percent of All Farm Products	
Nevada[b]	$59,135,463	100.00	74.98	$12,001,647	100.00	15.21	$78,858,506
Elko	16,272,700	27.51	97.23	424,546	3.53	2.53	16,735,270
Winnemucca	17,260,933	29.18	78.87	4,586,917	38.21	20.96	21,883,087
Carson City	15,288,723	25.85	64.69	4,154,563	34.61	17.58	23,630,500
Ely	2,133,597	3.60	85.36	105,676	0.80	4.22	2,499,506
Las Vegas	1,990,216	3.37	31.95	1,245,651	10.37	20.00	6,227,215
Battle Mountain	6,370,334	10.77	81.11	1,479,606	12.32	18.83	7,853,926

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1969, Vol. 1, Area Report, Part 45, Nevada. Farm data based on Class 1-5 Farms.

[a]Excludes poultry and dairy data.

[b]Totals do not add due to data withheld from Storey County.

TABLE 23-01

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, ELKO DISTRICT, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Copper, sand and gravel				
1970 total[a]	2		8	$ 360
Copper, tons	1	6,000	180	6,960
Tungsten, tons	1	400	80	2,800
Vanadium, tons	1	1,500	75	10,800
Barite, tons	2	100,000	50	750
Sand and gravel, tons	1	334,000	7	334
1980 total	6		392	$21,644
Beryllium, tons	1	100	30	$ 1,520
Copper, tons	2	8,100	240	9,280
Tungsten, tons	1	800	160	5,600
Uranium, tons U_3O_8	1	50	50	600
Vanadium, tons	1	2,000	100	14,400
Barite, tons	3	150,000	75	1,125
Industrial sand, tons	1	400,000	88	2,000
Sand and gravel, tons	2	440,000	9	440
Geothermal power, MWH	1	160,000	30	800
2000 total	13		782	$35,765

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-02

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Mercury, sand and gravel, iron ore, antimony, tungsten, clay, diatomite, stone, gems and semiprecious stones 1970 total[a]	30		402	$13,958
Gold and silver, tons ore	3	500,000	270	$ 5,000
Copper, tons	1	5,000	290	5,800
Iron ore, long tons	2	500,000	127	5,000
Mercury, flasks	1	4,000	30	1,680
Sand and gravel, tons	2	160,000	3	160
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1		2	20
Tungsten, tons	1	1,600	130	4,550
Clay, tons	1	20,000	2	120
Diatomite, tons	1	30,000	126	900
Fluorspar, tons	1	80,000	40	2,000
Stone, tons	3	360,000	100	915
1980 total	17		1,120	$26,145
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	400,000	220	$ 4,000
Iron ore, long tons	3	750,000	191	7,500
Mercury, flasks	2	20,000	228	8,400
Vanadium, tons	1	1,000	50	7,200
Barite, tons	1	25,000	12	188
Tungsten, tons	1	1,600	320	11,200
Clay, tons	1	20,000	4	240
Diatomite, tons	1	30,000	126	900
Sand and gravel, tons	2	180,000	3	180
Fluorspar, tons	1	80,000	80	4,000
Stone, tons	3	360,000	100	1,080
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	2		4	20
Saline playa products, tons	1	50,000	50	10,000
2000 total	21		1,388	$54,908

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-03

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, CARSON CITY DISTRICT, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Sand and gravel, stone, antimony, iron ore, diatomite, copper, saline playa products, tungsten, barite, industrial sand and gravel				
1970 total [a]	31		739	$ 55,375
Sand and gravel, tons	12	3,805,000	76	$ 3,805
Stone, tons	6	750,000	140	2,250
Geothermal power, MWH	1	80,000	15	400
Saline playa products, tons	1	50,000	50	10,000
Diatomite, tons	2	30,000	126	900
Copper, tons	2	60,000	1,203	69,600
Mercury, flasks	1	3,000	24	1,260
Tungsten, tons	1	400	80	2,800
Barite, tons	2	50,000	25	375
Clay, tons	1	5,000	1	60
Industrial sand, tons	1	200,000	44	1,000
Iron ore, long tons	1	200,000	51	2,000
1980 total	30		1,835	$ 71,600
Sand and gravel, tons	14	4,789,000	101	$ 5,080
Stone, tons	7	1,935,000	350	5,805
Antimony, tons	1	1,000	12	2,800
Diatomite, tons	4	100,000	420	3,000
Geothermal power, MWH	4	640,000	75	6,255
Saline playa products, tons	1	100,000	100	20,000
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	450,000	240	4,500
Copper, tons	3	75,000	2,827	87,000
Iron ore, long tons	2	1,700,000	269	15,000
Mercury, flasks	1	2,000	22	840
Tungsten, tons	1	400	80	2,800
Barite, tons	2	100,000	50	750
Clay, tons	1	30,000	6	360
Refractories, tons	1	50,000	25	250
Industrial sand, tons	1	100,000	22	500
Talc, soapstone and pyrophyllite, tons	1	50,000	100	1,000
Uranium, tons U_3O_8	1	50	50	600
2000 total	47		4,749	$156,540

[a] Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-04

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, ELY DISTRICT, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Copper, sand and gravel, stone 1970 total[a]	3		1,474	$57,218
Beryllium, tons	1	100	30	1,520
Copper, tons	2	45,000	1,500	52,200
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	250,000	135	2,500
Lead and zinc, tons	1	10,000	42	3,100
Sand and gravel, tons	1	161,000	3	161
Stone, tons	1	74,000	15	222
Petroleum, barrels	1	100,000	3	300
1980 total	9		1,728	$60,003
Beryllium, tons	2	200	60	$ 3,040
Copper, tons	2	60,000	1,995	69,600
Lead and zinc, tons	1	10,000	42	3,100
Fluorspar, tons	1	10,000	10	500
Sand and gravel, tons	1	160,000	3	160
Stone, tons	2	300,000	60	900
Petroleum, barrels	1	400,000	3	1,200
2000 total	10		2,173	$78,500

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-05

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, LAS VEGAS DISTRICT, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Lead and zinc, sand and gravel, stone, fluorspar, industrial sand, mercury, diatomite, talc, gems and semiprecious stones, saline playa products 1970 total[a]	26		468	$15,911
Lead and zinc, tons	1	20,000	98	$ 6,200
Tungsten, tons	1	800	160	5,600
Fluorspar, tons	1	5,000	5	250
Sand and gravel, tons	8	7,658,000	153	7,661
Stone, tons	9	2,364,000	460	7,092
Industrial sand, tons	2	800,000	176	4,000
Clay, tons	1	5,000	1	60
Diatomite, tons	1	40,000	48	1,200
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1	1	1	5
Saline playa products, tons	1	50,000	50	10,000
1980 total	26		1,152	$42,068
Lead and zinc, tons	1	10,000	60	$ 3,100
Tungsten, tons	1	1,600	320	11,200
Fluorspar, tons	1	10,000	10	500
Sand and gravel, tons	10	13,000,000	280	13,960
Stone, tons	13	3,811,000	770	11,433
Manganese, tons	1	45,000	48	2,250
Clay, tons	1	20,000	4	240
Industrial sand, tons	3	1,200,000	264	6,000
Vermiculite, tons	1	50,000	75	1,000
Petroleum, barrels	1	500,000	3	1,500
Total rock components, tons	1	400,000	52	8,000
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	300,000	180	3,000
Molybdenum, tons	1	1,000	70	3,440
Diatomite, tons	1	60,000	72	1,800
Talc, soapstone and pyrophyllite, tons	1	50,000	100	1,000
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1	1	1	10
Saline playa products, tons	2	120,000	120	24,000
2000 total	41		2,429	$92,433

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-06

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, BATTLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Copper, gold and silver, mercury, barite, fluorspar, sand and gravel, gems and semiprecious stones, antimony, iron ore, stone, refractories, petroleum 1970 total[a]	22		938	$ 33,249
Gold and silver, tons ore	4	1,600,000	537	16,000
Iron ore, long tons	2	300,000	61	3,000
Sand and gravel, tons	3	172,000	5	172
Copper, tons	1	15,000	502	17,400
Barite, tons	8	350,000	168	2,625
Zeolites, tons	1	75,000	35	3,750
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	2		1	10
Geothermal power, MWH	1	80,000	15	400
Tungsten, tons	1	150	26	1,050
Fluorspar, tons	2	45,000	41	2,250
Refractories, tons	1	500,000	304	2,500
Stone, tons	1	50,000	3	150
Petroleum, barrels	1	150,000	17	450
1980 total	28		1,715	$ 49,757
Copper, tons	2	30,000	952	$ 34,800
Gold and silver, tons ore	5	1,800,000	692	18,000
Uranium, tons U_3O_8	1	100	100	1,200
Barite, tons	9	725,000	363	5,437
Sand and gravel, tons	3	220,000	5	220
Zeolites, tons	2	675,000	126	33,750
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	3	1	5	50
Geothermal power, MWH	2	480,000	45	2,400
Iron ore, long tons	2	700,000	64	2,500
Lead and zinc, tons	1	20,000	28	6,200
Vanadium, tons	1	1,000	50	7,200
Molybdenum, tons	1	4,500	315	15,480
Tungsten, tons	1	150	30	1,050
Fluorspar, tons	1	50,000	50	2,500
Refractories, tons	1	750,000	375	3,750
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
2000 total	36		3,210	$134,667

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-A

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, ELKO COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Copper, sand and gravel				
1970 total[a]	2		8	$ 360
Copper, tons	1	6,000	180	6,960
Tungsten, tons	1	400	80	2,800
Vanadium, tons	1	1,500	75	10,800
Barite, tons	2	100,000	50	750
Sand and gravel, tons	1	334,000	7	334
1980 total	6		392	$21,644
Beryllium, tons	1	100	30	$ 1,520
Copper, tons	2	8,100	240	9,280
Tungsten, tons	1	800	160	5,600
Uranium, tons U_{308}	1	50	50	600
Vanadium, tons	1	2,000	100	14,400
Barite, tons	3	150,000	75	1,125
Industrial sand, tons	1	400,000	88	2,000
Sand and gravel, tons	2	440,000	9	440
Geothermal power, MWH	1	160,000	30	800
2000 total	13		782	$35,765
Beryllium, tons	1	100	30	$ 1,520
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	500,000	250	5,000
Tungsten, tons	1	150	30	1,050
Uranium, tons U_{308}	1	100	100	1,200
Vanadium, tons	1	2,500	125	18,000
Barite, tons	4	400,000	200	3,000
Industrial sand, tons	1	400,000	88	2,000
Sand and gravel, tons	2	462,000	9	462
Stone, tons	2	520,000	100	1,560
Geothermal power, MWH	2	320,000	60	1,600
2020 total	16		992	$35,392

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-B

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Mercury, sand and gravel, gems and semiprecious stones				
1970 total[a]	5		79	$ 1,457
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	300,000	150	$ 3,000
Mercury, flasks	1	4,000	30	1,680
Sand and gravel, tons	1	111,000	2	111
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1		2	20
1980 total	5		184	$ 4,811
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	200,000	100	$ 2,000
Iron ore, long tons	1	250,000	64	2,500
Mercury, flasks	1	10,000	114	4,200
Vanadium, tons	1	1,000	50	7,200
Barite, tons	1	25,000	12	188
Sand and gravel, tons	1	120,000	2	120
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	2		4	20
Saline playa products, tons	1	50,000	50	10,000
2000 total	9		396	$26,228
Iron ore, long tons	1	500,000	126	$ 5,000
Mercury, flasks	1	5,000	57	2,100
Tungsten, tons	2	800	160	5,600
Vanadium, tons	1	1,000	50	7,200
Barite, tons	1	100,000	50	750
Sand and gravel, tons	1	122,000	2	122
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	2		4	20
Saline playa products, tons	2	150,000	150	30,000
2020 total	11		599	$50,792

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-C

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, PERSHING COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Antimony, copper, iron ore, stone, sand and gravel, mercury, tungsten, clay, diatomite				
1970 total[a]	25		323	$12,501
Copper, tons	1	5,000	290	$ 5,800
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	200,000	120	2,000
Iron ore, long tons	2	500,000	127	5,000
Tungsten, tons	1	650	130	4,550
Clay, tons	1	10,000	2	120
Diatomite, tons	1	30,000	126	900
Fluorspar, tons	1	40,000	40	2,000
Sand and gravel, tons	1	49,000	1	49
Stone, tons	3	305,000	100	915
1980 total	12		936	$21,334
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	200,000	120	$ 2,000
Iron ore, long tons	2	500,000	127	5,000
Mercury, flasks	1	10,000	114	4,200
Tungsten, tons	1	1,600	320	11,200
Clay, tons	1	20,000	4	240
Diatomite, tons	1	30,000	126	900
Fluorspar, tons	1	80,000	80	4,000
Sand and gravel, tons	1	60,000	1	60
Stone, tons	3	360,000	100	1,080
2000 total	12		992	$28,680
Antimony, tons	1	500	6	$ 1,400
Beryllium, tons	1	100	30	1,520
Copper, tons	1	10,000	280	11,600
Iron ore, long tons	2	1,000,000	253	10,000
Tungsten, tons	1	800	160	5,600
Clay, tons	1	20,000	4	240
Diatomite, tons	1	20,000	84	600
Fluorspar, tons	2	150,000	150	7,500
Sand and gravel, tons	1	49,000	1	49
Stone, tons	3	365,000	100	1,095
Total rock components, tons	1	500,000	65	10,000
2020 total	15		1,133	$49,604

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-D

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, CARSON CITY COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Sand and gravel, stone				
1970 total[a]	3		10	$ 395
Sand and gravel, tons	2	469,000	9	$ 469
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
1980 total	3		19	$ 619
Sand and gravel, tons	3	760,000	15	$ 760
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
2000 total	4		25	$ 910
Sand and gravel, tons	4	851,000	17	$ 851
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
2020 total	5		27	$1,001

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-E

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, DOUGLAS COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Iron ore, sand and gravel 1970 total[a]	2		61	$4,937
Iron ore, long tons	1	200,000	51	$2,000
Sand and gravel, tons	1	198,000	4	198
1980 total	2		55	$2,198
Sand and gravel, tons	1	280,000	6	$ 280
2000 total	1		6	$ 280
Copper, tons	1	5,000	213	$5,800
Sand and gravel, tons	2	316,000	6	316
2020 total	3		219	$6,116

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-F

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, LYON COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Copper, diatomite, sand and gravel, stone				
1970 total[a]	5		520	$ 46,117
Copper, tons	1	50,000	999	$ 58,000
Diatomite, tons	1	10,000	42	300
Sand and gravel, tons	1	173,000	3	173
Stone, tons	1	400,000	100	1,200
1980 total	4		1,144	$ 59,673
Copper, tons	1	50,000	2,125	$ 58,000
Iron ore, long tons	2	1,500,000	269	15,000
Diatomite, tons	1	30,000	126	900
Sand and gravel, tons	1	220,000	4	220
Stone, tons	2	550,000	110	1,650
2000 total	7		2,634	$ 75,770
Copper, tons	2	70,000	2,725	$ 81,200
Iron ore, long tons	2	2,500,000	468	25,000
Diatomite, tons	1	50,000	210	1,500
Sand and gravel, tons	1	243,000	5	243
Stone, tons	2	600,000	120	1,800
2020 total	8		3,528	$109,743

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-G

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, MINERAL COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Barite, industrial sand, sand and gravel 1970 total[a]	4		18	$ 337
Copper, tons	1	10,000	204	$11,600
Mercury, flasks	1	3,000	24	1,260
Tungsten, tons	1	400	80	2,800
Barite, tons	2	50,000	25	375
Clay, tons	1	5,000	1	60
Industrial sand, tons	1	200,000	44	1,000
Sand and gravel, tons	1	124,000	2	124
1980 total	8		380	$17,219
Copper, tons	2	25,000	702	$29,000
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	150,000	90	1,500
Mercury, flasks	1	2,000	22	840
Tungsten, tons	1	400	80	2,800
Barite, tons	2	100,000	50	750
Clay, tons	1	30,000	6	360
Refractories, tons	1	50,000	25	250
Industrial sand, tons	1	100,000	22	500
Sand and gravel, tons	1	120,000	2	120
Talc, soapstone and pyrophyllite, tons	1	50,000	100	1,000
2000 total	12		1,099	$37,120
Copper, tons	1	10,000	300	$11,600
Gold and silver, tons ore	3	750,000	450	7,500
Iron ore, long tons	1	500,000	61	5,000
Tungsten, tons	1	400	80	2,800
Barite, tons	3	150,000	75	1,125
Clay, tons	1	30,000	6	360
Diatomite, tons	1	40,000	168	1,200
Fluorspar, tons	1	50,000	50	2,500
Refractories, tons	1	100,000	50	500
Sand and gravel, tons	1	122,000	2	122
Stone, tons	2	550,000	100	1,650
Talc, soapstone and pyrophyllite, tons	1	100,000	200	2,000
2020 total	17		1,542	$36,357

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-H

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, CHURCHILL COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Antimony, tungsten, sand and gravel, saline playa products 1970 total[a]	6		15	$ 346
Sand and gravel, tons	1	198,000	4	$ 198
Geothermal power, MWH	1	80,000	15	400
Saline playa products, tons	1	50,000	50	10,000
1980 total	3		69	$10,598
Antimony, tons	1	1,000	12	$ 2,800
Diatomite, tons	1	20,000	84	600
Sand and gravel, tons	1	220,000	4	220
Geothermal power, MWH	2	480,000	45	2,400
Saline playa products, tons	1	100,000	100	20,000
2000 total	6		245	$26,020
Copper, tons	1	20,000	600	$23,200
Diatomite, tons	1	40,000	168	1,200
Sand and gravel, tons	1	243,000	5	243
Zeolites, tons	1	150,000	70	7,500
Geothermal power, MWH	2	640,000	60	3,200
Saline playa products, tons	2	150,000	150	30,000
2020 total	8		1,053	$65,343

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-I

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, WASHOE COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Sand and gravel, stone				
1970 total[a]	8		56	$ 2,921
Sand and gravel, tons	5	2,631,000	53	$ 2,631
Stone, tons	3	250,000	20	750
1980 total	8		73	$ 3,381
Uranium, tons, U_3O_8	1	50	50	$ 600
Diatomite, tons	1	20,000	84	600
Sand and gravel, tons	6	3,460,000	69	3,460
Stone, tons	3	1,285,000	220	3,855
Geothermal power, MWH	2	160,000	30	800
2000 total	13		453	$ 9,315
Uranium, tons, U_3O_8	2	100	100	$ 1,200
Diatomite, tons	1	30,000	126	900
Sand and gravel, tons	6	3,912,000	78	3,912
Stone, tons	3	1,600,000	300	4,800
Geothermal power, MWH	2	400,000	60	2,000
2020 total	14		664	12,812

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-J

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, STOREY COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Diatomite, sand and gravel, stone				
1970 total[a]	3		59	$ 322
Diatomite, tons	1	20,000	84	$ 600
Sand and gravel, tons	1	12,000	1	12
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
1980 total	3		95	$ 762
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	300,000	150	$3,000
Diatomite, tons	1	30,000	126	900
Sand and gravel, tons	1	20,000	1	20
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
2000 total	4		287	$4,070
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	300,000	150	$3,000
Diatomite, tons	1	20,000	84	600
Sand and gravel, tons	1	24,000	1	24
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
2020 total	4		245	$3,774

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-K

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, WHITE PINE COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Copper, sand and gravel, stone				
1970 total[a]	3		1,474	$57,218
Beryllium, tons	1	100	30	1,520
Copper, tons	2	45,000	1,500	52,000
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	250,000	135	2,500
Lead and zinc, tons	1	10,000	42	3,100
Sand and gravel, tons	1	161,000	3	161
Stone, tons	1	74,000	15	222
Petroleum, barrels	1	100,000	3	300
1980 total	9		1,728	$60,003
Beryllium, tons	2	200	60	$ 3,040
Copper, tons	2	60,000	1,995	69,600
Lead and zinc, tons	1	10,000	42	3,100
Fluorspar, tons	1	10,000	10	500
Sand and gravel, tons	1	160,000	3	160
Stone, tons	2	300,000	60	900
Petroleum, barrels	1	400,000	3	1,200
2000 total	10		2,173	$78,500
Beryllium, tons	2	300	90	$ 4,560
Copper, tons	2	60,000	2,175	69,600
Lead and zinc, tons	1	10,000	42	3,100
Tungsten, tons	2	800	160	5,600
Sand and gravel, tons	1	146,000	3	146
Stone, tons	2	300,000	60	900
Geothermal power, MWH	2	160,000	30	800
Petroleum, barrels	1	200,000	6	600
2020 total	13		2,566	$85,306

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-L

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, CLARK COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Industrial sand, sand and gravel, stone				
1970 total[a]	12		341	$11,597
Clay, tons	1	5,000	1	$ 60
Industrial sand, tons	2	800,000	176	4,000
Sand and gravel, tons	6	7,609,000	151	7,609
Stone, tons	7	2,307,000	440	6,921
1980 total	16		768	$18,590
Manganese, tons	1	45,000	48	$ 2,250
Clay, tons	1	20,000	4	240
Industrial sand, tons	3	1,200,000	264	6,000
Sand and gravel, tons	8	13,900,000	278	13,900
Stone, tons	10	3,701,000	740	11,103
Vermiculite, tons	1	50,000	75	1,000
Petroleum, barrels	1	500,000	3	1,500
Total rock components, tons	1	400,000	52	8,000
2000 total	26		1,464	$43,993
Copper, tons	1	10,000	300	$11,600
Lead and zinc, tons	1	10,000	35	3,100
Molybdenum, tons	1	2,000	140	6,880
Industrial sand, tons	3	2,000,000	440	10,000
Sand and gravel, tons	10	17,496,000	350	17,496
Stone, tons	13	4,580,000	900	13,740
Vermiculite, tons	1	100,000	150	2,000
Total rock components, tons	1	1,000,000	130	20,000
2020 total	31		2,445	$84,816

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-M

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, ESMERALDA COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Mercury, diatomite, sand and gravel, talc, gems and semiprecious stones, saline playa products				
1970 total[a]	8		102	$ 4,063
Diatomite, tons	1	40,000	48	$ 1,200
Sand and gravel, tons	1	12,000	1	12
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1	1	1	5
Saline playa products, tons	1	50,000	50	10,000
1980 total	4		100	$11,217
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	300,000	180	$ 3,000
Molybdenum, tons	1	1,000	70	3,440
Diatomite, tons	1	60,000	72	1,800
Sand and gravel, tons	1	20,000	1	20
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
Talc, soapstone and pyrophyllite, tons	1	50,000	100	1,000
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1	1	1	10
Saline playa products, tons	2	120,000	120	24,000
2000 total	9		554	$33,420
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	600,000	360	$ 6,000
Mercury, flasks	1	5,000	57	2,100
Molybdenum, tons	1	2,000	140	6,880
Barite, tons	1	100,000	50	750
Diatomite, tons	1	40,000	48	1,200
Sand and gravel, tons	1	24,000	1	24
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
Talc, soapstone and pyrophyllite, tons	1	100,000	200	2,000
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1	1	1	10
Saline playa products, tons	2	170,000	170	34,000
2020 total	12		1,037	$53,114

[a]Statistics for individual item withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-N

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, LINCOLN COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Lead and zinc, fluorspar, sand and gravel, stone				
1970 total[a]	6		25	$ 251
Lead and zinc, tons	1	20,000	98	$ 6,200
Tungsten, tons	1	800	160	5,600
Fluorspar, tons	1	5,000	5	250
Sand and gravel, tons	1	37,000	1	37
Stone, tons	2	57,000	20	171
1980 total	6		284	$12,258
Lead and zinc, tons	1	10,000	60	$ 3,100
Tungsten, tons	1	1,600	320	11,200
Fluorspar, tons	1	10,000	10	500
Sand and gravel, tons	1	40,000	1	40
Stone, tons	2	60,000	20	180
2000 total	6		411	$15,020
Lead and zinc, tons	1	10,000	60	$ 3,100
Manganese, tons	1	30,000	42	1,500
Tungsten, tons	1	1,200	240	8,400
Sand and gravel, tons	1	49,000	1	49
Stone, tons	3	265,000	50	795
Zeolites, tons	1	450,000	60	22,500
Petroleum, barrels	1	200,000	3	600
2020 total	9		456	$36,944

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-0

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, EUREKA COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Antimony, gold and silver, iron ore, barite, sand and gravel 1970 total[a]	5		198	$ 8,644
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	750,000	152	$ 7,500
Iron ore, long tons	1	100,000	25	1,000
Sand and gravel, tons	1	12,000	1	12
1980 total	3		178	$ 8,512
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	1,150,000	352	$11,500
Iron ore, long tons	1	50,000	13	500
Lead and zinc, tons	1	20,000	28	6,200
Vanadium, tons	1	1,000	50	7,200
Barite, tons	1	25,000	13	187
Sand and gravel, tons	1	20,000	1	20
2000 total	7		457	$25,607
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	1,000,000	500	$10,000
Iron ore, long tons	1	500,000	127	5,000
Lead and zinc, tons	1	40,000	56	12,400
Vanadium, tons	2	3,000	150	21,600
Barite, tons	2	200,000	100	1,500
Sand and gravel, tons	1	24,000	1	24
Geothermal power, MWH	1	160,000	30	800
2020 total	10		964	$51,324

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-P

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, LANDER COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Copper, gold and silver, mercury, barite, fluorspar, sand and gravel, gems and semiprecious stones 1970 total[a]	11		446	$20,433
Copper, tons	1	15,000	502	$17,400
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	600,000	91	6,000
Barite, tons	5	200,000	100	1,500
Sand and gravel, tons	1	49,000	1	49
Zeolites, tons	1	75,000	35	3,750
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1		1	5
Geothermal power, MWH	1	80,000	15	400
1980 total	11		745	$29,104
Copper, tons	2	30,000	952	$34,800
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	200,000	100	2,000
Uranium, tons U_{308}	1	100	100	1,200
Barite, tons	5	400,000	200	3,000
Sand and gravel, tons	1	60,000	1	60
Zeolites, tons	1	450,000	60	22,500
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	2		4	20
Geothermal power, MWH	1	400,000	30	2,000
2000 total	14		1,447	$65,580
Copper, tons	2	40,000	1,200	$46,400
Uranium, tons U_{308}	1	200	200	2,400
Barite, tons	5	500,000	250	3,250
Sand and gravel, tons	1	49,000	1	49
Zeolites, tons	1	450,000	60	22,500
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	2		4	20
Geothermal power, MWH	1	560,000	30	2,800
Saline playa products, tons	1	50,000	50	10,000
2020 total	14		1,795	$87,919

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 23-Q

MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS BY COMMODITY, NYE COUNTY, 1970, 1980 AND 2000

Commodity and Unit	Number of Mines	Units of Product	Number Employed	Value at 1970 Prices (Amounts in Thousands)
Fluorspar, refractories, sand and gravel, stone, petroleum				
1970 total[a]	6		294	$ 4,172
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	250,000	294	$ 2,500
Iron ore, long tons	1	200,000	36	2,000
Tungsten, tons	1	150	26	1,050
Barite, tons	3	150,000	68	1,125
Fluorspar, tons	2	45,000	41	2,250
Refractories, tons	1	500,000	304	2,500
Sand and gravel, tons	1	111,000	3	111
Stone, tons	1	50,000	3	150
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1			5
Petroleum, barrels	1	150,000	17	450
1980 total	14		792	$ 12,141
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	450,000	240	$ 4,500
Iron ore, long tons	1	200,000	51	2,000
Molybdenum, tons	1	4,500	315	15,480
Tungsten, tons	1	150	30	1,050
Barite, tons	3	300,000	150	2,250
Fluorspar, tons	1	50,000	50	2,500
Refractories, tons	1	750,000	375	3,750
Sand and gravel, tons	1	140,000	3	140
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
Zeolites, tons	1	225,000	66	11,250
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1	1	1	10
Geothermal power, MWH	1	80,000	15	400
2000 total	15		1,306	$ 43,480
Copper, tons	1	10,000	425	$ 11,600
Gold and silver, tons ore	1	400,000	200	4,000
Molybdenum, tons	1	6,000	420	20,640
Uranium, tons U_3O_8	1	150	150	1,800
Barite, tons	4	550,000	275	4,125
Fluorspar, tons	1	150,000	150	7,500
Refractories, tons	1	750,000	375	3,750
Sand and gravel, tons	1	170,000	3	170
Stone, tons	1	50,000	10	150
Zeolites, tons	1	600,000	80	30,000
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	1	1	1	10
Geothermal power, MWH	1	160,000	30	800
Petroleum, barrels	1	300,000	6	900
Saline playa products, tons	1	100,000	100	20,000
2020 total	17		2,225	$105,445

[a]Statistics for individual items withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data.

Source: To be published planning report, Forecast for the Future, Mining, prepared by the State Engineers Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 24

ESTIMATED FUTURE MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS, NEVADA, 1970[a]

Commodity and Units	Number of Mines	Quantity	Number of Persons Employed	Value of 1970 Prices (Thousands of Dollars)
Antimony, tons	9	74	28	208
Copper, tons	5	106,688	2,207	123,118
Gold and silver, tons ore	2	1,500,000	243	15,000
Iron ore, long tons	4	575,000	94	5,750
Lead and zinc, tons	2	491	4	153
Mercury, flasks	6	4,916	134	2,005
Tungsten, tons	3	58	29	306
Barite, tons	8	192,000	66	1,455
Clay, tons	8	5,000	6	60
Diatomite, tons	5	60,000	172	1,800
Fluorspar, tons	4	25,000	39	1,000
Sand, industrial, tons	3	235,000	52	1,175
Sand and gravel, tons	27	8,574,000	171	9,819
Stone, tons	17	2,700,000	460	8,100
Talc, tons	3	2,000	3	28
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	4	1	5	32
Saline playa products, tons	2	22,500	45	2,840
Refractories, petroleum[b]	2		271	3,222
Total	114	-	4,029	176,071

[a]Water for Nevada. Forecasts for the Future-Mining. Report No. 4. Prepared by the State Engineer's Office and the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Mackey School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno. January, 1973. Table VII-1. p. 216.

[b]Combined to avoid disclosing confidential data.

TABLE 25

ESTIMATED FUTURE MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS, NEVADA, 1980[a]

Commodity and Units	Number of Mines	Quantity	Number of Persons Employed	Value of 1970 Prices (Thousands of Dollars)
Beryllium, tons	1	100	30	1,520
Copper, tons	7	131,000	3,675	151,960
Gold and silver, tons ore	9	2,350,000	868	23,500
Iron ore, long tons	5	1,000,000	254	10,000
Lead and zinc, tons	2	30,000	140	9,300
Mercury, flasks	2	7,000	54	2,940
Tungsten, tons	5	2,400	480	16,800
Vanadium, tons	1	1,500	75	10,800
Barite, tons	12	500,000	250	3,750
Clay, tons	3	20,000	4	240
Diatomite, tons	4	100,000	300	3,000
Fluorspar, tons	4	90,000	90	4,500
Refractories, tons	1	500,000	250	2,500
Sand, industrial, tons	3	1,000,000	220	5,000
Sand and gravel, tons	27	12,290,000	246	12,290
Stone, tons	20	3,543,000	725	10,629
Zeolites, tons	1	75,000	35	3,750
Gems and semiprecious stones, tons	4	1	5	35
Geothermal power, MWH	2	160,000	30	800
Petroleum, barrels	2	250,000	9	750
Saline playa products, tons	2	100,000	100	20,000
Total	117	-	7,840	294,064

[a]Water for Nevada. Forecasts for the Future-Mining. Report No. 4. Prepared by the State Engineer's Office, and the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno. January 1973. Table VII-1. pp. 216-17.

TABLE 26

ESTIMATED FUTURE MINERAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS, NEVADA, 2000[a]

Commodity and Units	Number of Mines	Quantity	Number of Persons Employed	Value of 1970 Prices (Thousands of Dollars)
Antimony, tons	1	1,000	12	2,800
Beryllium, tons	3	300	90	4,560
Copper, tons	9	173,000	6,014	200,680
Gold and silver, tons ore	10	2,950,000	1,332	29,500
Iron ore, long tons	7	2,500,000	524	25,000
Lead and zinc, tons	3	40,000	130	12,400
Manganese, tons	1	45,000	48	2,250
Mercury, flasks	3	22,000	250	9,240
Molybdenum, tons	2	5,500	385	18,920
Tungsten, tons	5	4,550	910	31,850
Uranium, tons U_3O_8	3	200	200	2,400
Vanadium, tons	3	4,000	200	28,800
Barite, tons	15	1,000,000	500	7,500
Clay, tons	3	70,000	14	840
Diatomite, tons	6	190,000	618	5,700
Fluorspar, tons	4	150,000	150	7,500
Refractories, tons	2	800,000	400	4,000
Sand, industrial, tons	5	1,700,000	374	8,500
Sand and gravel, tons	32	20,040,000	401	20,040
Stone, tons	26	6,456,000	1,290	19,368
Talc, soapstone & pyrophyllite, tons	2	100,000	200	2,000
Vermiculite, tons	1	50,000	75	1,000
Zeolites, tons	2	675,000	126	33,750
Gems & semiprecious stones, tons	6	2	10	60
Geothermal power, MWH	7	1,280,000	150	6,400
Petroleum, barrels	2	900,000	6	2,700
Saline playa products, tons	4	270,000	270	54,000
Total-rock components, tons	1	400,000	52	8,000
Total	168	-	14,731	549,758

[a]Water for Nevada. Forecasts for the Future-Mining. Report No. 4. Prepared by the State Engineer's Office, and the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno. January 1973. Table VII-1. p. 217.

TABLE 27

ATTENDANCE BY RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS AT WATER-BASED RECREATION SITES BY BLM REGION, 1970

D.S.R.	Resident		Nonresident		Total Use
	Visitor-Days	Percent	Visitor-Days	Percent	
Elko	325,738	70.0	140,160	30.0	465,898
Winnemucca	206,126	68.0	97,500	32.0	303,626
Carson City	9,395,734	72.0	3,656,312	28.0	13,052,046
Ely	366,610	73.5	131,836	26.5	498,446
Las Vegas	4,021,059	61.0	2,619,750	39.0	6,640,809
Battle Mountain	162,648	73.0	60,576	27.0	223,224
Nevada	14,477,915	68.3	6,706,134	31.7	21,184,049

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr. and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

TABLE 28

ATTENDANCE BY RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS AT WATER-BASED RECREATION SITES BY COUNTY, 1970

County	Resident		Nonresident		Total Use
	Visitor-Days	Percent	Visitor-Days	Percent	
Carson City	330,098	52.9	293,329	47.1	623,427
Churchill	243,965	84.5	44,747	15.5	288,712
Clark	3,872,496	60.2	2,560,984	39.2	6,433,480
Douglas	803,689	39.2	1,244,341	60.8	2,048,030
Elko	325,738	70.0	140,160	30.0	465,898
Esmeralda	15,626	70.5	6,530	29.5	22,166
Eureka	17,985	59.3	12,340	40.7	30,325
Humboldt	91,031	59.7	61,485	40.3	152,516
Lander	29,870	44.1	37,805	55.9	67,675
Lincoln	132,937	71.8	52,236	28.2	185,173
Lyon	185,760	87.7	26,083	12.3	211,843
Mineral	98,301	73.5	35,445	26.5	133,746
Nye	114,793	91.7	10,431	8.3	125,224
Pershing	115,095	76.2	36,015	23.8	151,110
Storey	3,774	98.7	50	1.3	3,824
Washoe	7,730,147	79.3	2,012,317	20.7	9,742,464
White Pine	366,610	73.5	131,836	26.5	498,446
Total	14,477,915	68.3	6,706,134	31.7	21,184,049

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr., and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

TABLE 29

WATER-RELATED RECREATION USE BY TYPE OF SITE BY BLM REGION, 1970[a]

D.S.R.	Type of Site[b]											District Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Elko	63,255	24,850	4,180	101,514	0	184,106	0	0	87,993	0	0	465,898
Winnemucca	22,400	8,000	1,190	71,500	16,692	85,234	0	82,010	5,000	0	11,600	303,626
Carson City	45,756	716,650	1,385	3,908,907	510	6,949,711	547,975	448,302	378,100	0	54,750	13,052,046
Ely	110,720	0	1,000	45,520	385	250,544	4,500	9,600	76,177	0	0	498,446
Las Vegas	30,421	500	335	4,191,184	4,765	978,540	293,834	209,380	926,000	0	5,850	6,640,809
Battle Mountain	34,172	0	1,660	12,455	131	75,551	0	21,630	77,625	0	0	223,224
Site totals	306,724	750,000	9,750	8,331,080	22,483	8,523,686	846,309	770,922	1,550,895	0	72,200	21,184,049

[a]District visitor-day figures reflect total recreational use on all lands (public and private) within the district statistical region. Presently, there are no data available delineating visitor-day use exclusively on BLM administered lands (excluding BLM campgrounds). Visitor-day use figures are based on a "visit" measurement which is defined as any portion of a day (24 hours) of recreational use at any of the recreation sites by one individual.

Note: Since the above data reflects total use by type of site, to determine a specific district's percentage of the total visitor-use, it is suggested that:

(a) Type of Site #6 (city and county parks) recreational use be subtracted; and
(b) consult the district's recreational specialist or the person most knowledgeable about recreation use in the district as to an estimate of the percentage of the remaining figure which would then be the recreational use on BLM administered lands.

[b]The column numbers refer to the following descriptions of type of site:

1 - All streams and rivers under 15 c.f.s. average minimum flow (August-October).
2 - All streams and rivers 15 c.f.s. or more average minimum flow (August-October).
3 - All lakes and reservoirs with less than 500 total visits in 1970.
4 - All lakes and reservoirs with 500 or more total visits in 1970.
5 - All surveyed springs.
6 - All city and county parks as of 1970.
7 - All state parks as of 1970.
8 - All other unclassified parks and campgrounds.
9 - All Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management campgrounds as of 1970.
10 - All other developed and undeveloped recreation areas with less than 500 total visits in 1970.
11 - All other developed and undeveloped recreation areas with 500 or more total visits in 1970

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada -- Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr. and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

TABLE 30

RECREATION USE AND PROJECTED ANNUAL INCREASE BY TYPE OF SITE BY COUNTY, NEVADA, 1970

County	Type of Site[a]	1970 Recreation Use (Visitor-Days)	Annual Increase (Percent)
Carson City	1	4,364	7.9
	2	20,000	20.0
	3	0	0
	4	439,646	4.0
	5	0	0
	6	114,975	5.8
	7	0	0
	8	15,942	5.0
	9	13,500	0
	10	0	0
	11	15,000	10.0
Total		623,427	4.9
Churchill	1	1,160	0.6
	2	30,025	3.8
	3	225	0
	4	126,371	8.9
	5	0	0
	6	89,460	4.8
	7	0	0
	8	41,471	14.0
	9	0	0
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		288,712	7.8
Clark	1	11,000	0
	2	500	5.0
	3	300	10.0
	4	4,188,114	5.7
	5	0	0
	6	927,840	6.4
	7	184,526	10.0
	8	195,200	18.7
	9	926,000	9.7
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		6,433,480	6.9
Douglas	1	2,990	3.2
	2	24,035	8.3
	3	200	5.0
	4	1,634,981	4.5
	5	100	0
	6	19,500	0
	7	0	0
	8	38,624	6.0
	9	327,600	0.2
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		2,048,030	3.8

TABLE 30--Continued

County	Type of Site[a]	1970 Recreation Use (Visitor-Days)	Annual Increase (Percent)
Elko	1	63,255	3.5
	2	24,850	4.6
	3	4,180	1.7
	4	101,514	32.6
	5	0	0
	6	184,106	12.9
	7	0	0
	8	0	0
	9	87,993	14.2
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		465,898	15.6
Esmeralda	1	4,926	4.1
	2	0	0
	3	0	0
	4	1,450	2.8
	5	1,600	0
	6	0	0
	7	0	0
	8	14,180	6.0
	9	0	0
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		22,156	4.9
Eureka	1	4,685	2.3
	2	0	0
	3	154	0.6
	4	1,505	15.0
	5	101	0
	6	2,250	0
	7	0	0
	8	21,630	3.9
	9	0	0
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		30,325	3.9
Humboldt	1	20,270	5.2
	2	4,500	10.0
	3	560	11.3
	4	5,200	37.0
	5	3,552	4.7
	6	58,834	14.4
	7	0	0
	8	51,000	15.2
	9	5,000	50.0
	10	0	0
	11	3,600	10.0
Total		152,516	14.9

TABLE 30--Continued

County	Type of Site[a]	1970 Recreation Use (Visitor-Days)	Annual Increase (Percent)
Lander	1	12,101	8.6
	2	0	0
	3	499	14.4
	4	950	5.0
	5	0	0
	6	0	0
	7	0	0
	8	0	0
	9	54,125	0.8
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		67,675	1.3
Lincoln	1	14,495	6.4
	2	0	0
	3	35	0
	4	1,620	11.5
	5	3,165	0
	6	50,700	8.4
	7	109,308	12.0
	8	0	0
	9	0	0
	10	0	0
	11	5,850	25.0
Total		185,173	10.7
Lyon	1	11,603	10.5
	2	34,820	4.6
	3	530	0
	4	131,734	10.0
	5	0	0
	6	14,050	14.0
	7	0	0
	8	15,106	5.0
	9	4,000	10.0
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		211,843	9.1
Mineral	1	1,500	9.7
	2	6,770	10.0
	3	0	0
	4	54,130	10.0
	5	0	0
	6	21,375	4.2
	7	0	0
	8	45,271	3.2
	9	4,700	0
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		133,746	6.9

TABLE 30--Continued

County	Type of Site[a]	1970 Recreation Use (Visitor-Days)	Annual Increase (Percent)
Nye	1	17,386	12.5
	2	0	0
	3	1,007	0.7
	4	10,000	10.0
	5	30	5.0
	6	73,301	50.3
	7	0	0
	8	0	0
	9	23,500	11.9
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		125,224	31.9
Pershing	1	2,130	5.2
	2	3,500	5.0
	3	630	0
	4	66,300	9.6
	5	13,140	4.2
	6	26,400	1.5
	7	0	0
	8	31,010	20.0
	9	0	0
	10	0	0
	11	8,000	3.0
Total		151,110	9.3
Storey	1	153	0
	2	1,000	0
	3	0	0
	4	2,671	0
	5	0	0
	6	0	0
	7	0	0
	8	0	0
	9	0	0
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		3,824	0
Washoe	1	23,986	4.5
	2	600,000	10.0
	3	430	6.3
	4	1,519,374	5.0
	5	410	4.4
	6	6,690,351	13.2
	7	547,975	2.0
	8	291,888	7.1
	9	28,300	5.0
	10	0	0
	11	39,750	5.0
Total		9,742,464	10.9

TABLE 30--Continued

County	Type of Site[a]	1970 Recreation Use (Visitor-Days)	Annual Increase (Percent)
White Pine	1	110,720	5.9
	2	0	0
	3	1,000	0.6
	4	45,520	8.6
	5	385	1.0
	6	250,544	11.9
	7	4,500	5.0
	8	9,600	38.5
	9	76,177	16.1
	10	0	0
	11	0	0
Total		498,446	11.3

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr., and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

[a]The type of site numbers refer to the following descriptions:
1 - All streams and rivers under 15 c.f.s. average minimum flow (Aug.-Oct.).
2 - All streams and river 15 c.f.s. or more average minimum flow (Aug.-Oct.).
3 - All lakes and reservoirs with less than 500 total visits in 1970.
4 - All lakes and reservoirs with 500 or more total visits in 1970.
5 - All surveyed springs.
6 - All county and city parks as of 1970.
7 - All state parks as of 1970.
8 - All other unclassified parks and campgrounds.
9 - All Forest Service and BLM campgrounds as of 1970.
10- All other developed and undeveloped recreation areas with less than 500 total visits in 1970.
11- All other developed and undeveloped recreation areas with 500 or more total visits in 1970.

TABLE 31

RECREATION USE AND PROJECTED ANNUAL INCREASE
BY TYPE OF SITE, STATE OF NEVADA, 1970

Type of Site[a]	No. of Sites	1970 Recreation Use (Visitor-Days)	Annual Increase (Percent)
1	654	306,724	5.6
2	30	750,000	9.5
3	141	9,750	2.9
4	72	8,331,080	5.8
5	60	22,483	3.3
6	155	8,523,686	12.5
7	7	846,309	5.0
8	26	770,922	11.5
9	59	1,550,895	7.9
10	0	0	0
11	5	72,200	7.7
Total	1,209	21,184,049	8.9

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr., and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

[a]See Table 30 for descriptions of sites.

TABLE 32

ESTIMATED VALUE OF RECREATION VISITS, BY TYPE OF SITE, BY BLM REGION, 1970[a]

D.S.R.	Type of Site[b]											District Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Elko	$ 461,762	161,525	29,260	456,813	0	257,748	0	0	329,974	0	0	$ 1,697,082
Winnemucca	110,506	32,025	4,130	218,400	55,156	96,397	0	113,712	15,000	0	14,060	659,386
Carson City	190,136	3,133,616	4,368	15,735,264	2,139	8,682,131	931,558	581,302	575,850	0	199,838	30,036,202
Ely	597,888	0	3,600	182,080	2,079	300,653	6,750	13,440	209,487	0	0	1,315,977
Las Vegas	105,821	1,675	770	10,485,098	21,451	1,362,351	520,675	269,358	1,389,000	0	14,625	14,170,824
Battle Mountain	183,550	0	6,316	48,828	542	102,106	0	32,445	186,300	0	0	560,087
State totals	$1,649,663	3,328,841	48,444	27,126,483	81,367	10,801,386	1,458,983	1,010,257	2,705,611	0	228,523	$48,439,558

[a]Value of Recreation visit determined by type of activity at each site (see Table 33) for activities by site. Value by activity by site varies by county due to quality differentials, i.e., fishing in Clark County as opposed to fishing in Elko County by same type of site carries different values due to quality of site even though both sites are characteristically the same. Values based on Water Resources Council Guidelines, 1972.

[b]Site definition can be seen in Table 30.

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr. and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

TABLE 33

ESTIMATED VALUE OF RECREATION VISITS, BY TYPE OF SITE, BY COUNTY, NEVADA, 1970[a]

County	Type of Site[b]	Total Visits	Value of One Visit	Total Value of 1970 Use
Carson City	1	4,364	$2.90	$ 12,656
	2	20,000	2.25	45,000
	3	0	-	0
	4	439,646	1.75	769,381
	5	0	-	0
	6	114,975	1.10	126,473
	7	0	-	0
	8	15,942	1.10	17,536
	9	13,500	1.50	20,250
	10	0	-	0
	11	15,000	1.00	15,000
Total		623,427		1,006,296
Churchill	1	1,160	3.75	4,350
	2	30,025	5.00	150,125
	3	225	1.50	338
	4	126,371	5.50	695,041
	5	0	-	0
	6	89,460	1.35	120,771
	7	0	-	0
	8	41,471	1.60	66,354
	9	0	-	0
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		288,712		1,036,979
Clark	1	11,000	2.65	29,150
	2	500	3.35	1,675
	3	300	2.25	675
	4	4,188,114	2.50	10,470,286
	5	0	2.00	0
	6	927,840	1.40	1,298,976
	7	184,526	1.40	258,336
	8	195,200	1.30	253,760
	9	926,000	1.50	1,389,000
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		6,433,480		13,701,857
Douglas	1	2,990	4.50	13,455
	2	24,035	4.50	108,158
	3	200	2.85	570
	4	1,634,981	4.50	7,357,415
	5	100	1.30	130
	66	19,500	1.40	27,300
	7	0	-	0
	8	38,624	1.10	42,486
	9	327,600	1.50	491,400
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		2,048,030		8,040,914

TABLE 33--Continued

County	Type of Site[b]	Total Visits	Value of One Visit	Total Value of 1970 Use
Elko	1	63,255	7.30	461,762
	2	24,850	6.50	161,525
	3	4,180	7.00	29,260
	4	101,514	-	0
	5	0	-	0
	6	184,106	1.40	257,748
	7	0	-	0
	8	0	-	0
	9	87,993	3.75	329,974
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		465,898		1,697,082
Esmeralda	1	4,926	3.50	17,241
	2	0	-	0
	3	0	-	0
	4	1,450	4.35	6,308
	5	1,600	5.00	8,000
	6	0	-	0
	7	0	-	0
	8	14,180	1.10	15,598
	9	0	-	0
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		22,156		47,147
Eureka	1	4,685	4.90	22,957
	2	0	-	0
	3	154	3.50	539
	4	1,505	2.50	3,763
	5	101	4.00	404
	6	2,250	1.40	3,150
	7	0	-	0
	8	21,630	1.50	32,445
	9	0	-	0
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		30,325		63,258
Humboldt	1	20,270	4.90	99,323
	2	4,500	3.50	15,750
	3	560	4.00	2,240
	4	5,200	3.75	19,500
	5	3,552	4.80	17,050
	6	58,834	1.10	64,717
	7	0	-	0
	8	51,000	1.50	76,500
	9	5,000	3.00	15,000
	10	0	-	0
	11	3,600	1.35	4,860
Total		152,516		314,940

TABLE 33--Continued

County	Type of Site[b]	Total Visits	Value of One Visit	Total Value of 1970 Use
Lander	1	12,101	5.80	70,186
	2	0	-	0
	3	499	3.00	1,497
	4	950	2.70	2,565
	5	0	-	0
	6	0	-	0
	7	0	-	0
	8	0	-	0
	9	54,125	2.40	129,900
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		67,675		204,148
Lincoln	1	14,495	4.10	59,430
	2	0	-	0
	3	35	2.70	96
	4	1,620	5.25	8,505
	5	3,165	4.25	13,451
	6	50,700	1.25	63,375
	7	109,308	2.40	262,339
	8	0	-	0
	9	0	-	0
	10	0	-	0
	11	5,850	2.50	14,625
Total		185,173		421,820
Lyon	1	11,603	4.00	46,412
	2	34,820	2.70	94,014
	3	530	4.50	2,385
	4	131,734	3.40	447,896
	5	0	-	0
	6	14,050	1.20	16,860
	7	0	-	0
	8	15,106	1.25	18,883
	9	4,000	2.50	10,000
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		211,843		636,450
Mineral	1	1,500	4.90	7,350
	2	6,770	4.70	31,819
	3	0	1.50	0
	4	54,130	4.30	232,759
	5	0	-	0
	6	21,375	1.30	27,788
	7	0	-	0
	8	45,271	1.25	56,589
	9	4,700	2.50	11,750
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		133,746		368,055

TABLE 33--Continued

County	Type of Site[b]	Total Visits	Value of One Visit	Total Value of 1970 Use
Nye	1	17,386	5.20	90,407
	2	0	-	0
	3	1,007	4.25	4,280
	4	10,000	4.25	42,500
	5	30	4.60	138
	6	73,301	1.35	98,956
	7	0	-	0
	8	0	-	0
	9	23,500	2.40	56,400
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		125,224		292,681
Pershing	1	2,130	5.25	11,183
	2	3,500	4.65	16,275
	3	630	3.00	1,890
	4	66,300	3.00	198,900
	5	13,140	2.90	38,106
	6	26,400	1.20	31,680
	7	0	-	0
	8	31,010	1.20	37,212
	9	0	-	0
	10	0	-	0
	11	8,000	1.15	9,200
Total		151,110		344,446
Storey	1	153	2.45	375
	2	1,000	4.50	4,500
	3	0	1.50	0
	4	2,671	1.25	3,339
	5	0	-	0
	6	0	-	0
	7	0	-	0
	8	0	-	0
	9	0	-	0
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		3,824		8,214
Washoe	1	23,986	4.40	105,538
	2	600,000	4.50	2,700,000
	3	430	2.50	1,075
	4	1,519,374	4.10	6,229,433
	5	410	4.90	2,009
	6	6,690,351	1.25	8,362,939
	7	547,975	1.70	931,558
	8	291,888	1.30	379,454
	9	28,300	1.50	42,450
	10	0	-	0
	11	39,750	4.65	184,838
Total		9,742,464		18,939,294

TABLE 33--Continued

County	Type of Site[b]	Total Visits	Value of One Visit	Total Value of 1970 Use
White Pine	1	110,720	5.40	597,888
	2	0	-	0
	3	1,000	3.60	3,600
	4	45,520	4.00	182,080
	5	385	5.40	2,079
	6	250,544	1.20	300,653
	7	4,500	1.50	6,750
	8	9,600	1.40	13,440
	9	76,177	2.75	209,487
	10	0	-	0
	11	0	-	0
Total		498,446		1,315,977
State Total		21,184,049		48,439,558

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr., and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

[a]A recreation visit, visitor-day, and recreation-day are all terms referring to the same thing. They are defined as any portion of a day (24 hours) of recreational use at any of the recreation sites by one individual.

[b]See Table 30 for definition of sites.

TABLE 34

ESTIMATED VALUE OF RECREATION VISITS, BY TYPE OF SITE, BY BLM REGION, 1970[a]

D.S.R.	Type of Site[b]											District Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Elko	$ 266,936	104,867	17,639	428,389	0	776,927	0	0	371,330	0	0	$ 1,966,089
Winnemucca	94,528	33,760	5,021	301,730	70,440	359,687	0	346,082	21,100	0	48,952	1,281,301
Carson City	193,090	3,024,263	5,844	16,495,587	2,152	29,327,780	2,312,454	1,891,834	1,595,582	0	231,045	55,079,639
Ely	467,238	0	4,220	192,094	1,624	1,057,295	18,990	40,512	321,466	0	0	2,103,442
Las Vegas	128,376	2,110	1,413	17,686,796	20,108	4,129,438	1,239,979	883,583	3,907,720	0	24,687	28,024,213
Battle Mountain	144,205	0	7,005	52,560	552	318,825	0	91,278	327,577	0	0	942,005
State Totals	$1,294,375	3,165,000	41,145	35,157,157	94,878	35,969,954	3,571,423	3,253,290	6,544,776	0	304,684	$89,396,686

[a]Expenditure value based on O.R.R.R.C. Study Report 24, Economic Studies of Outdoor Recreation, 1962. Estimated expenditure per person per day for 1970 came to $4.22, i.e., in the local area (recreational site) $4.22 was expended per person per day. Original 1962 dollars updated to 1970 dollars by assuming: (1) A 3.5% rate of inflation per year, (2) $S = P(1 + i)^n$.

[b]Site definition can be seen in Table 30.

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr. and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

TABLE 35

OUTDOOR RECREATION ATTENDANCE AT NEVADA WATER-BASED RECREATION SITES BY BLM REGIONS
FOR 1970 AND PROJECTED TO 1980, 2000, 2020

D.S.R.	1970 User-Days	1980		2000		2020	
		User-Days	Percent Change	User-Days	Percent Change	User-Days	Percent Change
Elko	465,898	1,193,421	156	2,648,480	122	4,103,506	55
Winnemucca	303,626	671,373	122	1,406,868	110	2,142,363	52
Carson City	13,052,046	24,536,076	88	49,477,443	102	73,761,043	49
Ely	498,446	1,062,777	113	2,191,447	106	3,320,116	52
Las Vegas	6,640,809	11,284,339	70	20,576,708	82	29,869,077	45
Battle Mountain	223,224	679,695	205	1,592,773	134	2,505,854	57
Nevada Totals	21,184,049	39,427,681	86	77,893,719	98	115,701,959	49
Average Annual Increase			8.6		4.8		2.4

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr. and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District data compiled by using county figures.

TABLE 36

OUTDOOR RECREATION ATTENDANCE AT NEVADA WATER-BASED RECREATION SITES BY COUNTIES FOR 1970 AND PROJECTED TO 1980, 2000 AND 2020

County	1970	1980	2000	2020
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - User-Days - - - - - - - - - - - - -			
Carson City	623,427	932,404	1,550,358	2,168,312
Churchill	288,712	513,665	963,571	1,413,477
Clark	6,433,480	10,869,215	19,740,686	28,612,156
Douglas	2,048,030	2,832,635	4,401,847	5,971,059
Elko	465,898	1,193,421	2,648,480	4,103,506
Esmeralda	22,156	33,090	54,957	76,824
Eureka	30,325	42,073	65,565	89,058
Humboldt	152,516	379,855	834,532	1,289,209
Lander	67,675	83,773	115,967	148,163
Lincoln	185,173	382,034	781,065	1,180,097
Lyon	211,843	405,419	792,572	1,179,724
Mineral	133,746	219,561	391,189	562,818
Nye	125,224	553,849	1,411,241	2,268,633
Pershing	151,110	291,518	572,336	853,154
Storey	3,824	3,824	3,824	3,824
Washoe	9,742,464	19,628,568	41,374,082	62,461,829
White Pine	498,446	1,062,777	2,191,447	3,320,116
Total	21,184,049	39,427,681	77,893,719	115,701,959
Average annual percent increase		8.6	4.8	2.4

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr., and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

TABLE 37

NUMBER OF OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES IN EACH BLM REGION
BY TYPE OF SITE, NEVADA, 1970

D.S.R.	Type of Site[a]											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Elko	240	10	57	13	0	11	0	0	17	0	0	348
Winnemucca	95	2	24	6	26	7	0	3	1	0	2	166
Carson City	85	17	33	32	5	65	1	13	6	0	2	259
Ely	98	0	9	7	12	12	1	4	13	0	0	156
Las Vegas	21	1	2	11	15	50	5	4	14	0	1	124
Battle Mountain	115	0	16	3	2	10	0	2	8	0	0	156
Totals	654	30	141	72	60	155	7	26	59	0	5	1,209

[a]See Table 30 for site descriptions.

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr., and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

TABLE 38

NUMBER AND MILES OF STREAMS BY COUNTY, NEVADA

County	Miles of Stream	No. of Streams
Carson City	33	7
Churchill	138	15
Clark	30	3
Douglas	127	28
Elko	2,673	250
Esmeralda	47	8
Eureka	145	28
Humboldt	1,081	82
Lander	390	31
Lincoln	98	11
Lyon	216	12
Mineral	36	4
Nye	471	56
Pershing	159	15
Storey	11	2
Washoe	389	34
White Pine	533	98
Total	6,577	684

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr., and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

TABLE 39

THREE MOST FREQUENT RECREATION ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF SITE, BY COUNTY, NEVADA

County and Type of Site[a]	Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Second Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Third Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences
Carson City						
1	Fishing	6	Relaxing out-doors	3	Hunting small game	2
2	Fishing	1	Hunting small game	1	Nothing	1
4	Driving for pleasure	1	Swimming	1	Relaxing out-doors	1
6	Relaxing outdoors	7	Viewing out-door sports	5	Picnicking	3
8	Relaxing outdoors	1	Picnicking	1	Nature study	1
9	Trailer camping	1	Picknicking	1	Group camping	1
11	Viewing out-door sports	1	Playing games	1	Relaxing out-doors	1
Churchill						
1	Hunting small game	5	Hunting big game	3	Fishing	3
2	Hunting small game	4	Fishing	3	Nothing	2
3	Fishing	2	Relaxing out-doors	2	Nothing	2
4	Fishing	9	Hunting small game	9	Relaxing out-doors	3
6	Swimming	2	Playing games	2	Viewing out-door sports	2
8	Relaxing out-doors	1	Picnicking	1	Nature study	1
Clark						
1	Trailer camping	2	Hiking & walking	2	Fishing	2
2	Hunting small game	1	Relaxing out-doors	1	Boating (no motor)	1
4	Boating (motor)	7	Fishing	6	Water skiing	6
5	Nothing	1	Nothing	1	Nothing	1
6	Relaxing	31	Playing games	28	Viewing	21

TABLE 39--Continued

County and Type of Site[a]	Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Second Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Third Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences
7	Picknicking	1	Tent camping	1	Trailer camping	1
8	Relaxing outdoors	3	Nature study	3	Picnicking	2
9	Picnicking	10	Trailer camping	6	Tent camping	6
Douglas						
1	Fishing	15	Hiking & walking	12	Hunting big game	10
2	Fishing	4	Hunting small game	4	Swimming	4
3	Fishing	1	Picnicking	1	Relaxing out-doors	1
4	Fishing	3	Relaxing out-doors	2	Hunting small game	1
5	Swimming	1	Relaxing out-doors	1	Nature study	1
6	Playing games	2	Relaxing out-doors	2	Viewing out-door sports	2
8	Relaxing out-doors	1	Picnicking	1	Nature study	1
9	Picnicking	2	Trailer camping	1	Driving for pleasure	1
Elko						
1	Hunting small game	161	Fishing	142	Hunting big game	126
2	Fishing	9	Hunting small game	7	Hunting big game	5
3	Fishing	30	Relaxing out-doors	19	Hiking & walking	16
4	Fishing	11	Trailer camping	6	Tent camping	5
6	Playing games	6	Picnicking	6	Relaxing out-doors	5
9	Fishing	10	Tent camping	8	Relaxing out-doors	8

TABLE 39--Continued

County and Type of Site[a]	Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Second Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Third Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences
Esmeralda						
1	Fishing	7	Tent camping	6	Picnicking	4
4	Fishing	2	Hunting small game	2	Tent camping	2
5	Hunting big game	4	Hunting small game	4	Picnicking	3
8	Relaxing outdoors	1	Picnicking	1	Nature study	1
Eureka						
1	Hunting big game	22	Hunting small game	18	Group camping	10
3	Fishing	2	Hunting small game	2	Trailer camping	1
4	Fishing	1	Picnicking	1	Boating (no motor)	1
5	Fishing	1	Hunting small game	1	Picnicking	1
6	Relaxing outdoors	1	Picnicking	1	Playing games	1
8	Swimming	1	Relaxing outdoors	1	Picnicking	1
Humboldt						
1	Hunting small game	60	Hunting big game	48	Tent camping	14
2	Fishing	1	Hunting small game	1	Hunting big game	1
3	Nothing	15	Hunting small game	4	Relaxing out-doors	2
4	Fishing	3	Tent camping	3	Hunting small game	1
5	Hunting big game	7	Hunting small game	7	Relaxing out-doors	6
6	Viewing out-door sports	4	Picnicking	2	Relaxing out-doors	2
8	Relaxing out-doors	2	Picnicking	2	Trailer camping	1
9	Fishing	1	Picnicking	1	Tent camping	1
11	Driving for pleasure	1	Relaxing out-doors	1	Picnicking	1

TABLE 39--Continued

County and Type of Site[a]	Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Second Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Third Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences
Lander						
1	Hunting small game	23	Fishing	18	Hunting big game	18
3	Hunting small game	2	Picnicking	2	Relaxing out-doors	2
4	Fishing	1	Picnicking	1	Tent camping	1
9	Trailer camping	3	Picnicking	3	Fishing	2
Lincoln						
1	Hunting big game	8	Picnicking	6	Fishing	5
3	Hunting big game	1	Tent camping	1	Trailer camping	1
4	Hunting big game	5	Hunting small game	2	Fishing	2
5	Hunting small game	6	Nature study	4	Hunting big game	3
6	Viewing out-door sports	6	Picnicking	4	Relaxing outdoors	4
7	Trailer camping	4	Tent camping	3	Fishing	2
11	Nature study	1	Picnicking	1	Hunting small game	1
Lyon						
1	Fishing	6	Hunting small game	5	Relaxing outdoors	4
2	Fishing	5	Tent camping	3	Picnicking	2
3	Nothing	3	Fishing	2	Hunting small game	1
4	Fishing	4	Picnicking	4	Hunting small game	3
6	Swimming	1	Playing games	1	Relaxing outdoors	1
8	Relaxing outdoors	1	Picnicking	1	Nature study	1
9	Fishing	1	Picnicking	1	Tent camping	1

TABLE 39--Continued

County and Type of Site[a]	Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Second Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Third Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences
Mineral						
1	Hunting small game	4	Hunting big game	4	Fishing	1
2	Fishing	1	Hunting big game	1	Hunting small game	1
3	Nothing	1	Nothing	1	Nothing	1
4	Fishing	2	Boating (motor)	2	Swimming	1
6	Playing games	3	Relaxing outdoors	3	Swimming	1
8	Picnicking	4	Tent camping	2	Relaxing out-doors	2
9	Picnicking	1	Tent camping	1	Hunting big game	1
Nye						
1	Hunting big game	37	Hunting small game	33	Fishing	30
3	Hunting small game	8	Fishing	4	Relaxing out-doors	4
4	Fishing	1	Hunting small game	1	Tent camping	1
5	Hunting big game	1	Hunting small game	1	Tent camping	1
6	Viewing out-door sports	7	Swimming	4	Playing games	3
9	Trailer camping	3	Picnicking	3	Fishing	2
Pershing						
1	Hunting small game	11	Fishing	10	Hunting big game	8
2	Fishing	1	Hunting small game	1	Hunting big game	1
3	Fishing	3	Picnicking	3	Hunting small game	2
4	Fishing	2	Hunting small game	1	Water skiing	1
5	Hunting small game	16	Tent camping	15	Picnicking	8
6	Relaxing out-doors	2	Swimming	1	Picnicking	1

TABLE 39--Continued

County and Type of Site[a]	Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Second Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Third Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences
8	Relaxing outdoors	2	Swimming	1	Picnicking	1
11	Tot lots	1	Viewing out-door sports	1	Playing games	1
Storey						
1	Hiking & walking	3	Hunting small game	2	Fishing	1
2	Fishing	1	Hunting small game	1	Swimming	1
3	Nothing	3	Nothing	3	Nothing	3
4	Swimming	1	Picnicking	1	Relaxing out-doors	1
Washoe						
1	Fishing	17	Relaxing outdoors	17	Hunting small game	16
2	Fishing	1	Swimming	1	Hunting small game	1
3	Nothing	12	Fishing	3	Hunting small game	3
4	Fishing	6	Hunting	3	Swimming	3
5	Hunting big game	3	Hunting small game	3	Relaxing out-doors	3
6	Relaxing outdoors	28	Picnicking	25	Playing games	24
7	Relaxing outdoors	1	Swimming	1	Boating (motor)	1
8	Relaxing outdoors	4	Nature study	4	Picnicking	2
9	Trailer camping	1	Snow play	1	Relaxing out-doors	1
11	Snow skiing	1	Snow play	1	Relaxing out-doors	1

TABLE 39--Continued

County and Type of Site[a]	Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Second Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences	Third Most Frequent Activity	No. of Occur-rences
White Pine						
1	Hunting big game	67	Tent camping	54	Hunting small game	49
3	Fishing	6	Picnicking	4	Hiking & walking	3
4	Fishing	5	Picnicking	4	Relaxing out-doors	3
5	Hunting big game	12	Hunting small game	11	Tent camping	10
6	Viewing out-door sports	9	Relaxing out-doors	7	Playing games	5
7	Picnicking	1	Trailer camping	1	Relaxing out-doors	1
8	Relaxing outdoors	3	Picnicking	3	Tent camping	2
9	Tent camping	9	Picnicking	9	Fishing	6

[a]Types of sites not shown in a particular county do not occur in that county.

Source: To be published planning report, Water-Related Recreation in Nevada--Present and Future, by John G. McNeely, Jr., and Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, for the State Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as part of the development of the State Water Plan. District figures compiled by using county data.

TABLE 40

HUNTER DAYS OF PRESSURE BY SPECIES IN NEVADA AND IN THE ELY REGION, 1970[a]

	Nevada	Ely D.S.R.	D.S.R. as Percentage of State
Big game	185,575	29,627	16
Antelope	7,371	3,570	48
Deer (mule)	176,524	26,057	15
Elk	240	0	0
Big horn	1,440	0	0
Upland game	173,578	68,661	40
Dove	34,963	13,160	38
Quail	47,826	22,981	48
Partridge	67,259	24,285	36
Blue grouse	1,305	435	33
Sage grouse	17,200	5,490	32
Pheasant	5,025	2,310	46
Small game (rabbit)	46,463	16,682	36
Waterfowl (geese-duck)	73,264	46,834	64
Total hunter days	478,880	161,804	34

[a]Data includes resident and nonresident figures combined.

[b]Figures for region reflect hunter pressure on all lands within the district both private and public.

Source: Basic data derived from a soon-to-be-published planning report, Fish and Wildlife, by Robert E. Walstrom, Natural Resource Consultant for the State Engineering Office as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 41

WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT DATA BY BLM REGION, 1972

D.S.R.	Acres of Big Game Habitat	Acres of Small Game Habitat	Acres of Waterfowl Habitat	Miles of Fish Stream Habitat	Number of Habitat Management Plans
Elko	2,232,000	6,950,000	2,000	154	3
Winnemucca	3,500,000	5,000,000	9,000	370	4
Carson City	2,980,000	5,000,000	3,487	11	4
Ely	3,402,000	2,000,000	120,000	40	6
Las Vegas	2,762,000	2,700,000	1,300	26	4
Battle Mountain	4,364,000	2,960,000	0	110	3
State total	19,240,000	24,610,000	135,787	711	24

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1972 Nevada Land Statistics.

TABLE 42

MULE DEER HUNTER PRESSURE BY BLM REGION[a]

Area and Item	1968	1969	1970	1971
Nevada				
Hunters	52,174	50,651	52,060	53,550
Days	181,892	183,443	176,524	187,885
Harvest	19,718	18,761	21,577	22,813
Days per hunter	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5
Deer per hunter	.4	.3	.4	.4
Elko				
Hunters	16,622	17,766	21,367	22,440
Days	60,496	66,166	74,035	78,900
Harvest	9,259	10,578	13,414	13,235
Days per hunter	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5
Deer per hunter	.5	.6	.6	.6
Winnemucca				
Hunters	3,844	4,096	3,679	3,829
Days	12,975	14,543	14,197	13,010
Harvest	1,064	1,256	1,307	1,247
Days per hunter	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.4
Deer per hunter	.2	.3	.3	.3
Carson City				
Hunters	12,776	10,991	8,002	6,975
Days	44,920	42,721	26,057	26,224
Harvest	3,604	1,347	1,131	1,162
Days per hunter	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.7
Deer per hunter	.3	.1	.1	.1
Ely				
Hunters	7,820	7,574	8,285	9,294
Days	28,756	26,325	28,022	32,815
Harvest	2,713	2,580	2,583	3,441
Days per hunter	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5
Deer per hunter	.3	.3	.3	.3
Las Vegas				
Hunters	4,444	4,018	4,056	3,730
Days	12,873	12,848	11,909	12,335
Harvest	838	811	694	820
Days per hunter	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.3
Deer per hunter	.1	.2	.1	.2
Battle Mountain				
Hunters	6,668	6,206	6,671	7,282
Days	21,872	20,840	22,304	24,601
Harvest	2,240	2,189	2,448	2,908
Days per hunter	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Deer per hunter	.3	.3	.3	.4

[a]Mule deer figures include bucks and antlerless.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 43

ANTELOPE HUNTER PRESSURE BY BLM REGION

Area and Year	Regular				Archery				Totals			
	Hunters[a]	Quota	Applications	Harvest	Hunters	Quota	Applications	Harvest	Hunters	Quota	Applications	Harvest
1968												
Nevada	269	269	1,372	188	31	91	31	0	300	360	1,403	188
Elko	10	10	52	9	0	0	0	0	10	10	52	9
Winnemucca	76	76	256	53	0	0	0	0	76	76	256	53
Carson City	139	139	923	95	30	30	30	0	169	169	953	95
Ely	34	34	121	24	0	38	0	0	34	72	121	24
Las Vegas	0	0	0	0	1	23	1	0	1	23	1	0
Battle Mountain	10	10	20	7	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	7
1969												
Nevada	304	310	1,200	212	24	70	24	0	328	380	1,224	212
Elko	24	25	61	21	0	0	0	0	24	25	61	21
Winnemucca	87	88	295	53	0	0	0	0	87	88	295	53
Carson City	142	142	684	99	22	40	22	0	164	182	706	99
Ely	31	34	105	26	2	30	2	0	33	64	107	26
Las Vegas	11	11	36	8	0	0	0	0	11	11	36	8
Battle Mountain	9	10	19	5	0	0	0	0	9	10	19	5
1970												
Nevada	319	321	1,390	259	32	40	32	0	351	361	1,422	259
Elko	40	40	94	38	0	0	0	0	40	40	94	38
Winnemucca	98	98	348	72	0	0	0	0	98	98	348	72
Carson City	140	142	795	116	30	30	30	0	170	172	827	116
Ely	23	23	81	21	0	0	0	0	23	23	81	21
Las Vegas	8	8	47	5	0	0	0	0	8	8	47	5
Battle Mountain	10	10	25	7	2	10	2	0	12	20	27	7
1971												
Nevada	344	346	1,360	285	34	100	34	2[b]	344	446	1,394	287
Elko	40	40	170	38					40	40	170	38
Winnemucca	93	93	309	73					93	93	309	73
Carson City	165	167	695	134					165	167	695	134
Ely	28	28	115	24					28	28	115	24
Las Vegas	8	8	38	8					8	8	38	8
Battle Mountain	10	10	33	8					10	10	33	8

[a] No hunter day data available at this time.

[b] Figures represent state figures only. No district figures available.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 44

BLUE GROUSE HUNTER PRESSURE BY BLM REGION

Area and Item	1968	1969	1970
Nevada			
Hunters	559	611	570
Days	1,105	1,300	1,305
Harvest	975	767	645
Days per hunter	2.0	2.1	2.3
Birds per hunter	1.7	1.3	1.1
Birds per day per hunter	.9	.6	.5
Elko			
Hunters	195	143	240
Days	455	299	480
Harvest	299	91	375
Days per hunter	2.3	2.0	2.0
Birds per hunter	1.5	.6	1.5
Birds per day per hunter	.6	.3	.7
Ely			
Hunters	195	182	105
Days	377	364	150
Harvest	429	299	75
Days per hunter	1.9	2.0	1.4
Birds per hunter	2.2	1.6	.7
Birds per day per hunter	1.1	.8	.5
Winnemucca			
Hunters	39	26	0
Days	52	52	0
Harvest	52	52	0
Days per hunter	1.3	2.0	-
Birds per hunter	1.3	2.0	-
Birds per day per hunter	1.0	1.0	-
Las Vegas			
Hunters	0	0	0
Days	0	0	0
Harvest	0	0	0
Days per hunter	-	-	-
Birds per hunter	-	-	-
Birds per day per hunter	-	-	-
Carson City			
Hunters	117	156	120
Days	208	351	435
Harvest	169	169	60
Days per hunter	1.7	2.2	3.6
Birds per hunter	1.4	1.0	.5
Birds per day per hunter	.8	.4	.1
Battle Mountain			
Hunters	13	104	105
Days	13	234	240
Harvest	26	156	135
Days per hunter	1.0	2.2	2.2
Birds per hunter	2.0	1.5	1.2
Birds per day per hunter	2.0	.6	.5

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 45

SAGE GROUSE HUNTER PRESSURE BY BLM REGION

Area and Item	1968	1969	1970
Nevada			
Hunters	5,499	7,605	9,180
Days	9,997	13,637	17,200
Harvest	11,765	23,270	23,775
Days per hunter	1.8	1.8	1.9
Birds per hunter	2.1	3.1	2.6
Birds per day per hunter	1.2	1.7	1.4
Elko			
Hunters	2,106	2,613	2,850
Days	3,809	4,940	5,640
Harvest	4,875	10,023	9,600
Days per hunter	1.8	1.9	1.9
Birds per hunter	2.3	3.8	3.3
Birds per day per hunter	1.2	2.0	1.7
Ely			
Hunters	624	624	690
Days	1,079	1,131	930
Harvest	1,105	1,443	945
Days per hunter	1.7	1.8	1.3
Birds per hunter	1.7	2.3	1.3
Birds per day per hunter	1.0	1.2	1.0
Winnemucca			
Hunters	767	806	1,230
Days	1,430	1,430	2,190
Harvest	1,742	2,691	3,345
Days per hunter	1.8	1.7	1.8
Birds per hunter	2.2	3.3	2.7
Birds per day per hunter	1.2	1.9	1.5
Las Vegas			
Hunters	26	39	15
Days	26	78	60
Harvest	0	65	15
Days per hunter	1.0	2.0	4.0
Birds per hunter	0	1.6	1.0
Birds per day per hunter	0	.8	.2
Carson City			
Hunters	1,235	2,301	2,895
Days	2,184	4,004	5,490
Harvest	2,093	6,006	6,510
Days per hunter	1.7	1.7	1.9
Birds per hunter	1.7	2.6	2.2
Birds per day per hunter	1.0	1.5	1.1
Battle Mountain			
Hunters	741	1,222	1,500
Days	1,469	2,054	2,890
Harvest	1,950	3,042	3,360
Days per hunter	2.0	1.6	1.9
Birds per hunter	2.6	2.4	2.2
Birds per day per hunter	1.3	1.5	1.1

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 46

PHEASANT HUNTER PRESSURE BY BLM REGION

Area and Item	1968	1969	1970
Nevada			
Hunters	3,159	2,370	3,555
Days	4,771	3,586	5,025
Harvest	3,237	2,928	4,125
Days per hunter	1.5	1.5	1.4
Birds per hunter	1.0	1.2	1.2
Birds per day per hunter	.7	.8	.9
Elko			
Hunters	0	0	0
Days	0	0	0
Harvest	0	0	0
Days per hunter	-	-	-
Birds per hunter	-	-	-
Birds per day per hunter	-	-	-
Ely			
Hunters	0	13	15
Days	0	91	15
Harvest	0	65	0
Days per hunter	-	7.0	1.0
Birds per hunter	-	5.0	0
Birds per day per hunter	-	.7	0
Winnemucca			
Hunters	1,196	689	1,125
Days	1,820	1,001	1,605
Harvest	1,703	1,157	2,055
Days per hunter	1.5	1.4	1.4
Birds per hunter	1.4	1.7	1.8
Birds per day per hunter	.9	1.1	1.3
Las Vegas			
Hunters	533	338	540
Days	962	403	720
Harvest	325	117	195
Days per hunter	1.8	1.1	1.3
Birds per hunter	.6	.3	.3
Birds per day per hunter	.3	.2	.2
Carson City			
Hunters	1,339	1,111	1,725
Days	1,833	1,729	2,310
Harvest	1,014	1,238	1,575
Days per hunter	1.3	1.5	1.3
Birds per hunter	.7	1.1	.9
Birds per day per hunter	.5	.7	.7
Battle Mountain			
Hunters	91	219	150
Days	156	362	375
Harvest	195	351	300
Days per hunter	1.7	1.6	2.5
Birds per hunter	2.1	1.6	2.0
Birds per day per hunter	1.2	1.0	.8

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 47

PARTRIDGE HUNTER PRESSURE BY BLM REGION[a]

Area and Item	1968	1969	1970
Nevada			
Hunters	12,047	15,242	19,275
Days	37,987	54,050	67,259
Harvest	80,858	129,427	166,670
Days per hunter	3.1	3.5	3.4
Birds per hunter	6.7	8.4	8.6
Birds per day per hunter	2.1	2.4	2.5
Elko			
Hunters	3,306	3,284	3,801
Days	12,433	11,714	13,451
Harvest	27,829	27,701	33,310
Days per hunter	3.7	3.5	3.5
Birds per hunter	8.4	8.4	8.7
Birds per day per hunter	2.2	2.4	2.5
Ely			
Hunters	104	169	315
Days	338	416	630
Harvest	884	884	1,125
Days per hunter	3.2	2.4	2.0
Birds per hunter	8.5	5.2	3.5
Birds per day per hunter	2.6	2.1	1.7
Winnemucca			
Hunters	3,022	3,382	4,943
Days	8,463	12,554	17,952
Harvest	21,003	30,766	53,624
Days per hunter	2.8	3.7	3.6
Birds per hunter	6.9	9.0	10.8
Birds per day per hunter	2.4	2.4	3.0
Las Vegas			
Hunters	299	312	105
Days	1,001	1,157	225
Harvest	1,508	2,990	375
Days per hunter	3.3	3.7	2.1
Birds per hunter	5.0	9.5	3.5
Birds per day per hunter	1.5	2.5	1.7
Carson City			
Hunters	3,350	5,470	7,356
Days	9,742	19,497	24,285
Harvest	18,092	45,625	55,098
Days per hunter	2.9	3.5	3.3
Birds per hunter	5.4	8.3	7.4
Birds per day per hunter	1.8	2.3	2.2
Battle Mountain			
Hunters	1,966	2,625	2,755
Days	6,010	8,712	10,716
Harvest	11,542	21,461	23,138
Days per hunter	3.0	3.3	3.8
Birds per hunter	5.8	8.1	8.3
Birds per day per hunter	1.9	2.4	2.2

[a]Includes chukar and Hungarian partridges.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 48

QUAIL HUNTER PRESSURE BY BLM REGION[a]

Area and Item	1968	1969	1970
Nevada			
Hunters	12,330	11,493	13,731
Days	41,353	41,345	47,826
Harvest	134,728	108,445	107,582
Days per hunter	3.3	3.6	3.4
Birds per hunter	10.9	9.4	7.8
Birds per day per hunter	3.3	2.6	2.3
Elko			
Hunters	369	222	499
Days	942	509	1,220
Harvest	1,839	1,207	2,167
Days per hunter	2.5	2.2	2.4
Birds per hunter	4.9	5.4	4.3
Birds per day per hunter	1.9	2.4	1.8
Ely			
Hunters	117	91	210
Days	234	182	420
Harvest	676	546	855
Days per hunter	2.0	2.0	2.0
Birds per hunter	5.7	6.0	4.0
Birds per day per hunter	2.8	3.0	2.0
Winnemucca			
Hunters	1,634	1,526	2,668
Days	4,568	5,258	7,653
Harvest	13,033	16,893	26,073
Days per hunter	2.7	3.4	2.8
Birds per hunter	7.9	11.0	9.7
Birds per day per hunter	2.9	3.2	3.4
Las Vegas			
Hunters	5,898	4,936	3,480
Days	20,480	19,170	11,685
Harvest	77,773	50,542	19,425
Days per hunter	3.4	3.8	3.3
Birds per hunter	13.1	10.2	5.5
Birds per day per hunter	3.8	2.6	1.6
Carson City			
Hunters	3,870	3,903	6,095
Days	13,920	13,972	22,981
Harvest	37,598	34,524	54,125
Days per hunter	3.5	3.5	3.7
Birds per hunter	9.7	8.8	8.8
Birds per day per hunter	2.7	2.5	2.4
Battle Mountain			
Hunters	442	815	779
Days	1,209	2,254	3,867
Harvest	3,809	4,733	4,937
Days per hunter	2.7	2.7	4.9
Birds per hunter	8.6	5.8	6.3
Birds per day per hunter	3.1	2.1	1.2

[a]All varieties.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 49

DOVE HUNTER PRESSURE BY BLM REGIONS

Area and Item	1968	1969	1970
Nevada			
Hunters	9,735	12,154	12,183
Days	28,976	37,723	34,963
Harvest	111,252	172,467	132,005
Days per hunter	2.9	3.1	2.8
Birds per hunter	11.4	14.1	10.8
Birds per day per hunter	3.9	4.5	3.8
Elko			
Hunters	312	260	539
Days	1,092	741	1,361
Harvest	2,951	1,963	5,092
Days per hunter	3.5	2.8	2.5
Birds per hunter	9.4	7.5	9.4
Birds per day per hunter	2.7	2.6	3.7
Ely			
Hunters	325	429	480
Days	1,027	1,378	1,275
Harvest	4,459	6,773	5,745
Days per hunter	3.1	3.2	2.6
Birds per hunter	13.7	15.7	11.9
Birds per day per hunter	4.4	4.9	4.6
Winnemucca			
Hunters	572	546	615
Days	1,144	2,015	1,845
Harvest	5,538	9,997	6,270
Days per hunter	2.0	3.6	3.0
Birds per hunter	9.6	18.3	10.1
Birds per day per hunter	4.8	5.0	3.3
Las Vegas			
Hunters	2,544	3,064	3,569
Days	9,564	10,977	12,935
Harvest	36,767	42,534	47,739
Days per hunter	3.7	3.5	3.6
Birds per hunter	14.4	13.8	13.3
Birds per day per hunter	3.9	3.9	3.7
Carson City			
Hunters	4,465	6,126	5,346
Days	12,296	17,581	13,160
Harvest	40,218	86,435	45,741
Days per hunter	2.7	2.8	2.4
Birds per hunter	9.0	14.1	8.5
Birds per day per hunter	3.3	5.0	3.5
Battle Mountain			
Hunters	1,517	1,729	1,634
Days	3,853	5,031	4,386
Harvest	21,319	24,765	21,418
Days per hunter	2.5	2.9	2.6
Birds per hunter	14.0	14.3	13.1
Birds per day per hunter	5.6	4.9	5.0

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 50

RABBIT HUNTER PRESSURE BY BLM REGIONS[a]

Area and Item	1968	1969	1970
Nevada			
Hunters	9,054	9,717	11,499
Days	35,182	37,544	46,463
Harvest	55,947	56,913	66,007
Days per hunter	3.9	3.8	4.0
Rabbits per hunter	6.1	5.8	5.7
Rabbits per day per hunter	1.5	1.5	1.4
Elko			
Hunters	1,355	1,305	1,833
Days	6,190	6,035	6,028
Harvest	12,099	10,656	11,663
Days per hunter	4.5	4.6	3.2
Rabbits per hunter	8.9	8.1	6.3
Rabbits per day per hunter	1.9	1.7	1.9
Winnemucca			
Hunters	520	637	906
Days	1,339	2,769	3,522
Harvest	1,859	2,873	7,209
Days per hunter	2.6	4.4	3.8
Rabbits per hunter	3.6	4.5	7.9
Rabbits per day per hunter	1.4	1.0	2.0
Carson City			
Hunters	2,382	2,583	3,939
Days	8,426	8,524	16,682
Harvest	9,274	10,331	22,048
Days per hunter	3.5	3.3	4.2
Rabbits per hunter	3.9	4.0	5.6
Rabbits per day per hunter	1.1	1.2	1.3
Ely			
Hunters	715	702	900
Days	3,276	2,665	3,600
Harvest	5,486	4,745	6,330
Days per hunter	4.6	3.8	4.0
Rabbits per hunter	7.7	6.8	7.0
Rabbits per day per hunter	1.7	1.8	1.8
Las Vegas			
Hunters	3,588	3,575	2,865
Days	14,417	14,742	11,820
Harvest	24,024	22,763	12,135
Days per hunter	4.0	4.1	4.1
Rabbits per hunter	6.7	6.4	4.2
Rabbits per day per hunter	1.7	1.6	1.0
Battle Mountain			
Hunters	494	915	1,056
Days	1,534	2,809	4,811
Harvest	3,185	5,545	6,622
Days per hunter	3.1	3.0	4.5
Rabbits per hunter	6.4	6.0	6.2
Rabbits per day per hunter	2.0	2.0	1.3

[a]Includes Pigmy Cottontail, Desert Cottontail and Mountain Cottontail.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 51

WATERFOWL HUNTER PRESSURE BY BLM REGION

D.S.R.	1968				1969				1970			
	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Ducks Harvested	Geese Harvested	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Ducks Harvested	Geese Harvested	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Ducks Harvested	Geese Harvested
Nevada	13,635	69,632	110,136	3,550	14,158	70,380	143,440	2,724	15,373	73,264	154,394	4,417
Elko	701	2,403	2,855	65	664	2,748	4,602	312	1,071	3,305	7,398	70
Winnemucca	733	4,347	7,666	65	1,342	6,394	17,998	300	1,363	5,478	14,358	355
Carson City	9,033	49,197	82,020	3,160	8,288	42,858	94,580	1,584	8,702	46,834	102,616	3,740
Ely	312	1,079	1,768	13	346	1,222	1,958	0	414	1,366	3,294	14
Las Vegas	1,937	9,646	9,334	195	2,302	13,532	14,736	456	2,533	12,715	15,928	168
Battle Mountain	919	2,960	6,493	52	1,216	3,626	9,566	72	1,290	3,566	10,800	70

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 52

MULE DEER HUNTER PRESSURE, RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT DATA COMBINED BY COUNTY[a]

County	1968			1969			1970			1971		
	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest
Nevada	52,174	181,892	19,718	50,651	183,443	18,761	52,060	176,524	21,577	53,550	187,885	22,813
Carson City	945	1,829	129	342	1,440	37	218	877	23	203	861	26
Churchill	526	1,639	107	442	1,287	39	223	447	42	237	601	14
Clark	984	2,316	158	754	2,184	91	531	1,231	28	308	742	0
Douglas	3,213	13,161	918	2,644	11,081	273	1,676	6,605	173	1,557	6,508	202
Elko	16,622	60,496	9,259	17,766	66,166	10,578	21,367	74,035	13,414	22,440	78,900	13,235
Esmeralda	228	660	0	221	728	13	140	518	0	151	612	0
Eureka	2,620	8,931	1,273	2,784	9,654	1,323	3,124	10,670	1,516	3,691	12,653	1,928
Humboldt	3,091	10,805	946	3,290	11,553	1,126	2,734	10,988	1,014	3,301	11,825	1,124
Lander	2,018	6,402	663	1,779	5,648	587	1,902	6,018	634	2,102	7,211	686
Lincoln	3,232	9,897	680	3,043	9,936	707	3,385	10,160	666	3,271	10,981	820
Lyon	1,363	5,488	367	1,507	6,233	123	945	3,408	97	570	3,412	110
Mineral	103	297	0	595	2,384	18	363	1,015	38	328	1,071	38
Nye	2,030	6,539	304	1,643	5,538	279	1,645	5,616	298	1,489	4,737	294
Pershing	753	2,170	118	806	2,990	130	945	3,209	293	528	1,185	123
Storey	1,272	5,224	367	978	4,114	107	621	2,506	64	579	2,460	76
Washoe	5,354	17,282	1,716	4,483	16,182	750	3,956	11,199	694	3,501	11,311	696
White Pine	7,820	28,756	2,713	7,574	26,325	2,580	8,285	28,022	2,583	9,294	32,815	3,441

[a]Mule deer figures include bucks and antlerless.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 53

MULE DEER HUNTER PRESSURE, RESIDENT DATA BY COUNTY[a]

County	1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunter Days	Harvest
Nevada	159,110	16,021	166,266	15,967	159,566	18,449	170,769	19,775
Carson City	1,817	129	1,427	37	872	21	861	26
Churchill	1,584	96	1,287	39	447	42	601	14
Clark	2,316	168	2,184	91	1,231	28	742	0
Douglas	13,077	918	10,982	273	6,566	166	6,508	202
Elko	44,076	6,420	52,640	8,232	61,300	10,840	66,339	10,761
Esmeralda	660	0	728	13	518	0	546	0
Eureka	7,834	1,082	8,815	1,198	9,904	1,376	11,972	1,822
Humboldt	10,508	891	11,199	1,086	10,691	970	11,376	1,065
Lander	5,545	481	5,127	521	5,351	516	6,315	572
Lincoln	9,533	669	9,815	696	10,105	655	10,893	809
Lyon	5,455	367	6,183	123	3,393	94	3,412	110
Mineral	297	0	2,369	18	1,015	37	1,071	38
Nye	5,952	259	5,325	268	5,500	286	4,173	259
Pershing	2,016	96	2,990	130	3,176	293	1,119	112
Storey	5,191	367	4,077	107	2,491	61	2,460	76
Washoe	16,815	1,672	15,959	724	11,087	683	10,748	662
White Pine	26,434	2,406	25,159	2,411	25,916	2,279	31,633	3,287

[a]Mule deer figures include bucks and antlerless.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 54

MULE DEER HUNTER PRESSURE, NONRESIDENT DATA BY COUNTY[a]

County	1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunter Days	Harvest
Nevada	22,782	3,707	17,160	2,794	16,962	3,223	17,204	3,036
Carson City	12	0	13	0	5	1	0	0
Churchill	55	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	83	0	99	0	39	6	0	0
Elko	16,420	2,839	13,525	2,346	12,735	2,575	12,559	2,474
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
Eureka	1,097	192	839	125	766	139	772	104
Humboldt	297	55	354	40	297	44	449	58
Lander	857	182	522	66	667	116	895	114
Lincoln	366	11	121	11	55	11	88	11
Lyon	33	0	50	0	15	2	0	0
Mineral	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Nye	587	46	213	11	116	12	564	35
Pershing	154	22	0	0	33	0	66	11
Storey	33	0	37	0	15	2	0	0
Washoe	467	44	224	26	112	11	563	74
White Pine	2,321	305	1,148	169	2,106	304	1,182	155

[a]Mule deer figures include bucks and antlerless.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 55

ANTELOPE HUNTER USE AND PRESSURE BY COUNTY

County[a]	Regular				Archery				Total			
	Hunters	Quota	Applications	Harvest	Hunters	Quota	Applications	Harvest	Hunters	Quota	Applications	Harvest
1968												
Elko	10	10	52	9	0	0	0	0	10	10	52	9
Humboldt	76	76	256	53	0	0	0	0	76	76	256	53
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	23	1	0	1	23	1	0
Mineral	10	10	16	5	0	0	0	0	10	10	16	5
Nye	10	10	20	7	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	7
Washoe	129	129	907	90	30	30	30	0	159	159	937	90
White Pine	34	34	121	24	0	38	0	0	34	72	121	24
Nevada	269	269	1,372	188	31	91	31	0	300	360	1,403	188
1969												
Elko	24	25	61	21	0	0	0	0	24	25	61	21
Humboldt	87	88	295	53	0	0	0	0	87	88	295	53
Lincoln	11	11	36	8	0	0	0	0	11	11	36	8
Mineral	10	10	11	3	0	0	0	0	10	10	11	3
Nye	9	10	19	5	0	0	0	0	9	10	19	5
Washoe	132	132	673	96	22	40	22	0	154	172	695	96
White Pine	31	34	105	26	2	30	2	0	33	64	107	26
Nevada	304	310	1,200	212	24	70	24	0	328	380	1,224	212
1970												
Elko	40	40	94	38	0	0	0	0	40	40	94	38
Humboldt	98	98	348	72	0	0	0	0	98	98	348	72
Lander	0	0	0	0	2	10	2	0	2	10	2	0
Lincoln	8	8	47	5	0	0	0	0	8	8	47	5
Mineral	10	10	18	7	0	0	0	0	10	10	18	7
Nye	10	10	25	7	0	0	0	0	10	10	25	7
Washoe	130	132	777	109	30	30	21	0	160	162	798	109
White Pine	23	23	81	21	0	0	0	0	23	23	81	21
Nevada	319	321	1,390	259	32	40	23	0	351	361	1,413	259
1971[b]												
Elko	40	40	170	38					40	40	170	38
Humboldt	93	93	309	73					93	93	309	73
Lander	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Lincoln	8	8	38	8					8	8	38	8
Mineral	10	10	15	3					10	10	15	3
Nye	10	10	33	8					10	10	33	8
Washoe	155	157	680	131					155	157	680	131
White Pine	28	28	115	24					28	28	115	24
Nevada	344	346	1,360	285	34	100	34	2	378	446	1,394	287

[a]All other counties are zero (0).

[b]Only State totals available for archery.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 56

BLUE GROUSE HUNTER PRESSURE BY COUNTY

County	1968			1969			1970		
	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest
Nevada	559	1,105	975	611	1,300	767	570	1,305	645
Carson City	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	13	13	13	15	15	0
Elko	195	455	299	143	299	91	240	480	375
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka	0	0	0	26	52	65	0	0	0
Humboldt	26	39	26	26	52	52	0	0	0
Lander	13	13	26	52	143	52	30	90	90
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lyon	0	0	0	13	65	0	0	0	0
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	195	0
Nye	0	0	0	26	39	39	75	150	45
Pershing	13	13	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washoe	117	208	169	117	260	156	90	225	60
White Pine	195	377	429	182	364	299	105	150	75

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 57

SAGE GROUSE HUNTER PRESSURE BY COUNTY

County	1968			1969			1970		
	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunters Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest
Nevada	5,499	9,997	11,765	7,605	13,637	23,270	9,180	17,200	23,775
Carson City	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
Churchill	26	26	0	52	65	52	60	90	75
Clark	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	26	39	13	150	225	120
Elko	2,106	3,809	4,875	2,613	4,940	10,023	2,850	5,640	9,600
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	60	15
Eureka	364	663	1,235	494	897	1,495	480	930	1,560
Humboldt	637	1,261	1,482	715	1,287	2,496	1,020	1,905	3,030
Lander	351	585	585	585	988	1,326	750	1,515	1,485
Lincoln	0	0	0	39	78	65	0	0	0
Lyon	0	0	0	182	234	286	210	285	270
Mineral	0	0	0	143	143	156	165	390	240
Nye	26	221	130	143	169	221	270	445	315
Pershing	130	169	260	91	143	195	210	285	315
Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0
Washoe	1,209	2,158	2,093	1,885	3,510	5,499	2,295	4,485	5,805
White Pine	624	1,079	1,105	624	1,131	1,443	690	930	945

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 58

PARTRIDGE HUNTER PRESSURE BY COUNTY[a]

County	1968			1969			1970		
	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest
Nevada	12,047	37,987	80,858	15,242	54,050	129,427	19,275	67,259	166,670
Carson City	52	91	65	39	117	0	135	690	855
Churchill	425	1,188	2,661	520	1,467	3,692	472	1,177	2,752
Clark	52	52	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	26	39	130	65	195	429	299	858	994
Elko	3,306	12,433	27,829	3,284	11,614	27,701	3,801	13,451	33,310
Esmeralda	234	923	1,274	260	1,079	2,925	105	225	375
Eureka	829	2,400	5,366	851	2,343	5,238	1,040	3,815	8,858
Humboldt	1,469	4,407	10,283	1,692	5,730	15,029	2,239	8,452	24,813
Lander	838	2,921	5,071	1,176	4,562	11,101	1,325	6,001	13,547
Lincoln	13	26	39	52	78	65	0	0	0
Lyon	494	1,911	2,145	481	1,898	3,237	915	2,910	3,285
Mineral	273	923	988	403	1,560	3,120	330	1,860	1,305
Nye	299	689	1,105	598	1,807	5,122	390	900	733
Pershing	1,553	4,056	10,720	1,690	6,824	15,737	2,704	9,500	28,811
Storey	13	26	0	117	403	949	405	1,065	1,020
Washoe	2,067	5,564	12,103	3,845	13,857	34,198	4,800	15,725	44,880
White Pine	104	338	884	169	416	884	315	630	1,125

[a]Includes chukar and Hungarian partridges.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 59

DOVE HUNTER PRESSURE BY COUNTY

County	1968			1969			1970		
	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest
Nevada	9,735	28,976	111,252	13,154	37,720	172,567	12,183	34,962	132,005
Carson City	234	780	2,340	130	390	793	105	330	990
Churchill	1,061	2,709	12,091	798	2,194	11,931	922	2,984	11,530
Clark	2,076	8,290	31,595	2,314	8,359	31,239	2,774	10,850	37,629
Douglas	273	1,352	1,924	356	1,407	3,410	457	1,132	4,076
Elko	312	1,092	2,951	260	741	1,963	539	1,361	5,092
Esmeralda	65	273	975	113	460	3,040	120	105	615
Eureka	152	252	1,078	117	572	897	180	810	3,630
Humboldt	260	520	2,886	260	858	3,965	315	1,005	4,215
Lander	91	195	1,170	260	754	3,510	142	484	690
Lincoln	403	1,001	4,197	637	2,158	8,255	675	1,980	9,495
Lyon	1,314	3,061	13,957	1,800	4,750	28,597	1,380	3,135	12,900
Mineral	143	637	2,067	416	1,924	8,762	165	630	840
Nye	1,274	3,406	19,071	1,352	3,705	20,358	1,312	3,292	17,098
Pershing	312	624	2,652	286	1,157	6,032	300	840	2,055
Storey	13	13	0	52	91	624	60	75	15
Washoe	1,417	3,744	7,839	2,574	6,825	32,318	2,257	4,874	15,390
White Pine	325	1,027	4,459	429	1,378	6,773	480	1,275	5,745

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 60

QUAIL HUNTER PRESSURE BY COUNTY[a]

County	1968			1969			1970		
	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest
Nevada	12,330	41,353	134,728	11,493	41,345	108,445	13,731	47,806	107,582
Carson City	221	1,053	2,184	191	451	562	150	1,545	2,250
Churchill	754	2,379	8,528	702	2,314	4,199	660	2,205	5,385
Clark	4,572	15,683	59,651	3,575	14,027	34,788	2,475	8,895	13,080
Douglas	338	1,300	2,561	221	949	1,274	449	2,084	6,085
Elko	369	942	1,839	222	509	1,207	499	1,220	2,177
Esmeralda	39	156	143	39	104	247	15	30	75
Eureka	13	26	0	13	78	130	0	0	0
Humboldt	923	2,587	7,722	850	3,204	9,675	1,461	4,211	15,957
Lander	65	208	130	204	409	742	299	1,857	1,517
Lincoln	1,287	4,641	17,979	1,322	5,039	15,507	990	2,760	6,270
Lyon	676	2,470	7,488	780	3,029	14,391	1,274	4,767	12,095
Mineral	126	439	1,354	50	91	156	105	495	435
Nye	364	975	3,679	598	1,677	3,861	480	2,010	3,420
Pershing	711	1,981	5,311	676	2,054	7,218	1,207	3,442	10,116
Storey	39	65	78	65	104	208	210	420	405
Washoe	1,716	6,214	15,405	1,894	7,034	13,734	3,247	11,465	27,470
White Pine	117	234	676	91	182	546	210	420	855

[a]Includes all varieties.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 61

PHEASANT HUNTER PRESSURE BY COUNTY

County	1968			1969			1970		
	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest
Nevada	3,159	4,771	3,237	2,370	3,586	2,928	3,555	5,025	4,125
Carson City	13	39	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Churchill	1,222	1,612	897	1,020	1,521	1,121	900	1,275	870
Clark	533	962	325	338	403	117	525	705	180
Douglas	0	0	0	13	39	0	30	30	30
Elko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka	13	26	39	24	37	0	15	45	0
Humboldt	338	611	572	0	0	0	270	390	405
Lander	78	130	156	169	299	299	120	285	300
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	15
Lyon	52	78	26	13	39	0	765	975	660
Mineral	39	91	65	13	26	26	0	0	0
Nye	0	0	0	26	26	52	15	45	0
Pershing	858	1,209	1,131	689	1,001	1,157	855	1,215	1,650
Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washoe	13	13	13	52	104	91	30	30	15
White Pine	0	0	0	13	91	65	15	15	0

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 62

RABBIT HUNTER PRESSURE BY COUNTY[a]

County	1968			1969			1970		
	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Harvest
Nevada	9,054	35,182	55,947	9,717	37,544	56,913	11,499	46,463	66,007
Carson City	189	845	780	143	403	273	165	1,050	810
Churchill	442	1,495	2,132	429	1,495	1,612	450	1,425	1,695
Clark	2,639	10,309	17,290	2,353	8,333	12,519	1,800	7,575	5,115
Douglas	269	1,003	1,422	104	585	559	209	686	1,369
Elko	1,355	6,190	12,099	1,305	6,035	10,656	1,833	6,028	11,663
Esmeralda	117	455	533	52	273	533	30	60	75
Eureka	169	351	637	278	742	1,879	299	1,177	1,884
Humboldt	299	832	1,196	286	1,729	1,287	434	1,348	2,562
Lander	65	156	156	143	598	858	352	1,234	2,218
Lincoln	832	3,653	6,201	1,170	6,136	9,711	1,035	4,185	6,945
Lyon	338	1,170	1,703	416	1,274	1,664	824	2,877	3,142
Mineral	104	299	208	143	572	273	135	405	105
Nye	260	1,027	2,392	494	1,469	2,808	405	2,400	2,520
Pershing	221	507	663	351	1,040	1,586	472	2,174	4,647
Storey	52	78	52	13	26	52	90	420	135
Washoe	988	3,536	2,997	1,335	4,169	5,898	2,066	9,819	T4,792
White Pine	715	3,276	5,486	702	2,665	4,745	900	3,600	6,330

[a]Includes Pigmy Cottontail, Desert Cottontail and Mountain Cottontail.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 63

WATERFOWL HUNTER PRESSURE, RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT DATA BY COUNTY

Area	1968				1969				1970			
	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Ducks Harvested	Geese Harvested	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Ducks Harvested	Geese Harvested	Number of Hunters	Total Hunter Days	Ducks Harvested	Geese Harvested
RESIDENT												
Nevada	13,635	69,632	110,136	3,550	13,520	68,081	137,544	2,658	14,768	70,802	147,211	4,384
Carson City	169	1,339	1,105	208	106	380	315	0	140	1,204	1,106	0
Churchill	5,305	28,004	53,759	1,736	4,505	23,095	58,480	465	5,196	27,722	68,830	2,296
Clark	1,170	6,721	4,303	117	1,343	10,007	10,104	312	1,509	7,344	7,742	126
Douglas	648	4,943	5,830	195	534	3,637	5,291	201	683	4,519	7,300	168
Elko	701	2,403	2,855	65	620	2,682	4,371	312	950	2,865	6,639	70
Esmeralda	26	104	325	0	48	204	732	36	14	70	350	0
Eureka	102	557	744	13	95	418	920	0	81	372	514	42
Humboldt	143	806	1,274	26	240	1,440	2,556	36	182	882	1,680	56
Lander	154	869	1,121	0	142	524	989	12	123	526	872	0
Lincoln	741	2,821	4,706	78	900	3,300	3,900	108	977	5,224	7,803	42
Lyon	1,641	6,336	10,208	183	1,618	7,797	15,684	288	1,610	7,756	13,706	714
Mineral	347	2,673	3,942	643	264	1,824	2,288	252	252	1,526	2,296	280
Nye	663	1,534	4,628	39	935	2,563	7,536	60	971	2,558	9,040	28
Pershing	590	3,541	6,392	39	1,091	4,943	15,431	264	1,159	4,541	12,513	266
Storey	13	13	65	0	24	24	84	0	56	98	154	14
Washoe	910	5,889	7,111	195	720	4,032	6,960	312	402	2,240	3,416	268
White Pine	312	1,079	1,768	13	335	1,211	1,903	0	403	1,355	3,250	14
NONRESIDENT[a]												
Nevada					638	2,299	5,896	66	605	2,462	7,183	33
Carson City					22	44	99	0	0	0	0	0
Churchill					363	1,420	4,312	33	352	1,584	5,368	0
Clark					11	21	0	0	11	22	0	0
Douglas					88	528	935	33	11	185	440	0
Elko					44	66	231	0	121	440	759	0
Esmeralda					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka					11	22	44	0	11	22	66	0
Humboldt					0	0	0	0	11	22	0	33
Lander					22	44	77	0	11	22	88	0
Lincoln					0	0	0	0	22	55	33	0
Lyon					22	33	132	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral					11	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nye					11	55	0	0	33	66	220	0
Pershing					11	11	11	0	11	33	165	0
Storey					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washoe					11	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Pine					11	11	55	0	11	11	44	0

[a]No nonresident data available for 1968.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 64

NEVADA HUNTING LICENSE SALES BY BLM REGIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1969-71[a]

Area and Year	Resident	Nonresident	Combination				
			Resident	Junior	Senior	Serviceman	Exempt
1968-1969							
Nevada	31,494	174	9,223	11,130	6,508	1,452	1,851
Elko	3,445	17	890	809	611	99	393
Winnemucca	1,152	4	288	371	285	52	116
Carson City	13,499	117	4,155	4,436	2,899	747	989
Ely	1,669	5	30	590	432	92	101
Las Vegas	10,724	15	3,517	4,644	2,048	431	141
Battle Mountain	1,005	16	343	280	233	31	111
1969-1970							
Nevada	31,986	91	10,744	10,640	3,338	1,340	2,010
Elko	2,540	6	969	792	337	97	451
Winnemucca	1,250	3	402	335	175	32	105
Carson City	13,966	61	4,816	4,504	1,600	675	1,127
Ely	1,731	3	411	564	252	81	105
Las Vegas	11,415	10	3,739	4,156	830	430	107
Battle Mountain	1,084	8	407	289	144	25	115
1970-1971							
Nevada	32,278	109	12,296	10,318	3,476	636	2,095
Elko	2,621	5	1,174	841	382	54	425
Winnemucca	1,195	4	537	360	171	17	103
Carson City	13,966	64	5,766	4,436	1,599	338	1,171
Ely	1,848	16	480	553	241	41	119
Las Vegas	11,585	19	3,964	3,864	953	162	124
Battle Mountain	1,063	1	375	264	130	24	153

[a]By place of sale.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 65

TRAPPING LICENSE SALES BY BLM REGION, FISCAL YEARS 1969-71

Place	1968-1969			1969-1970			1970-1971		
	Resident	Nonresident	Total	Resident	Nonresident	Total	Resident	Nonresident	Total
Nevada	206	19	225	248	28	276	219	14	233
Elko	46	9	55	54	17	71	52	6	58
Winnemucca	19	3	22	20	3	23	22	0	22
Carson City	78	2	80	77	0	77	69	2	71
Ely	16	0	16	32	2	34	26	0	26
Las Vegas	28	0	28	47	3	50	33	3	36
Battle Mountain	17	1	18	15	1	16	15	0	15
Out-of-state sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nevada Fish and Game sales in Reno	2	4	6	3	2	5	2	2	4

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 66

NEVADA HUNTING LICENSE SALES BY COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1969-71[a]

Area and Year	Resident	Nonresident	Combination				
			Resident	Junior	Senior	Serviceman	Exempt
1968-1969							
Nevada	31,494	174	9,223	11,130	6,508	1,452	1,851
Carson City	1,343	13	389	436	279	74	268
Churchill	1,255	22	455	475	343	64	109
Clark	10,307	13	3,399	4,454	1,876	411	123
Douglas	665	20	200	199	111	33	45
Elko	3,445	17	890	809	611	99	393
Esmeralda	48	0	19	14	16	0	9
Eureka	168	3	38	36	37	7	6
Humboldt	795	1	202	265	203	35	64
Lander	453	6	127	117	96	14	73
Lincoln	369	2	99	176	156	20	9
Lyon	883	1	254	358	213	62	135
Mineral	520	10	240	255	118	38	91
Nye	384	7	178	127	100	10	32
Pershing	357	3	86	106	82	17	52
Storey	33	0	10	5	9	3	3
Washoe	8,800	51	2,607	2,708	1,826	473	338
White Pine	1,669	5	30	590	432	92	101
1969-1970							
Nevada	31,986	91	10,744	10,640	3,338	1,340	2,010
Carson City	1,271	9	411	443	118	54	243
Churchill	1,273	4	498	470	190	67	193
Clark	10,936	6	3,567	3,958	744	404	98
Douglas	641	10	208	168	67	31	53
Elko	2,540	6	969	792	337	97	451
Esmeralda	49	0	26	13	7	0	4
Eureka	152	0	54	46	32	2	5
Humboldt	846	2	302	239	125	24	59
Lander	469	1	156	110	47	13	81
Lincoln	430	4	146	185	79	26	5
Lyon	842	10	281	370	139	57	154
Mineral	588	6	298	254	88	30	86
Nye	463	7	197	133	65	10	29
Pershing	404	1	100	96	50	8	46
Storey	31	0	17	6	8	4	3
Washoe	9,320	22	3,103	2,793	990	432	395
White Pine	1,731	3	411	564	252	81	105
1970-1971							
Nevada	32,278	109	12,296	10,318	3,476	636	2,095
Carson City	1,203	7	539	460	139	79	218
Churchill	1,237	13	581	475	201	27	225
Clark	11,150	14	3,783	3,643	861	148	112
Douglas	293	14	238	161	60	14	74
Elko	2,621	5	1,174	841	382	54	425
Esmeralda	28	0	26	8	6	1	9
Eureka	133	0	47	28	22	1	6
Humboldt	857	4	403	254	120	11	59
Lander	490	1	101	115	52	15	93
Lincoln	407	5	155	213	86	13	3
Lyon	826	2	359	402	120	22	171
Mineral	1,195	6	305	211	81	6	83
Nye	440	0	227	121	56	8	54
Pershing	338	0	134	106	51	6	44
Storey	25	0	15	4	5	3	2
Washoe	9,187	22	3,729	2,723	993	187	398
White Pine	1,848	16	480	553	241	41	119

[a]By place of sale.

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 67

TRAPPING LICENSE SALES BY COUNTY, FISCAL YEARS 1969-71

Area	1968-1969		1969-1970		1970-1971	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Carson City	2	0	3	0	6	0
Churchill	30	0	27	0	15	0
Clark	25	0	33	3	24	3
Douglas	1	0	3	0	2	0
Elko	46	9	54	17	52	6
Esmeralda	0	0	1	0	1	0
Eureka	1	0	5	0	5	0
Humboldt	13	3	19	3	17	0
Lander	8	0	10	1	7	0
Lincoln	3	0	13	0	8	0
Lyon	10	1	10	0	7	0
Mineral	5	1	7	0	6	1
Nye	8	1	0	0	3	0
Pershing	6	0	1	0	5	0
Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washoe	30	0	27	0	33	1
White Pine	16	0	32	2	26	0
Out-of-State	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nevada Fish and Game sales in Reno	2	4	3	2	2	2
Subtotals	206	19	248	28	219	14
Total for year	225		276		233	

Source: To be published planning report, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future--Fish and Wildlife, prepared by Robert E. Walstrom and the Division of Water Resources as part of the development of the State Water Plan.

TABLE 68

HARVEST OF FOREST PRODUCTS, HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST, FOR FISCAL YEARS 1969-72

Product	Unit	1969		1970		1971		1972	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Pinyon pine nuts (commercial)	pound	23,200	$1,135.00	-	-	2,700	$ 135.00	18,100	$ 905.00
Christmas trees	each	7,282	6,823.86	-	-	6,121	5,345.18	5,279	5,563.76
Fuelwood[a]	MBF	.50	5.00	98.10	$508.52	103.69	561.04	179.62	293.50
Posts and poles	MBF	8.55	115.06	-	-	14.97	208.59	6.20	53.50
Commercial saw timber	MBF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pinyon nuts[a]	pound	-	-	3,225	$161.25	1,575	78.75	17,412	870.60
Totals[b]		-	$8,073.92	-	-	-	$5,688.77	-	$6,522.26

[a]Free use.

[b]Values omit free use.

Source: Humboldt National Forest.

TABLE 69

TIMBER SALES VOLUME AND VALUE BY SPECIES BY BLM DISTRICT, 1971 AND 1972[a]

Year and District	Species	Volume (MBF)	Value Per [redacted] Board Feet Appraised	Value Per [redacted] Board Feet Selling	Total Value in Dollars Appraised	Total Value in Dollars Selling	Sales Dollars Collected[b]	Free Use Dollar Value
1971								
Elko	Juniper	7.0	$21.43	$21.43	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 12.63	$ 68.94
Carson	Juniper	3.5	45.71	45.71	160.00	160.00		
	Pinon Pine	10.0	2.00	2.00	20.00	20.00	125.24	29.87
Ely	Juniper	36.4	21.43	21.43	780.00	780.00		
	Pinon Pine	8.5	1.82	1.82	15.50	15.50		515.90
Las Vegas	Juniper	13.7	21.43	21.43	292.50	292.50		
	Pinon Pine	69.5	1.96	1.96	136.00	136.00	157.41	798.55
Battle Mountain	Juniper	15.4	21.43	21.43	330.00	330.00		176.94
Nevada total		164.0[c]			$1,884.00	$1,884.00	$295.28	$1,590.20
1972								
Elko	Juniper	8.1	$21.43	$21.43	$ 172.50	$ 172.50	$ 64.30	$ 6.08
Winnemucca	Juniper	3.9	21.43	21.43	82.50	82.50	33.89	
Carson	Juniper	12.7	2.32	2.32	29.50	29.50		
	Pinon Pine	39.0	2.00	2.00	78.00	78.00		
	Jeffrey Pine	17.0	20.00	20.00	341.00	341.00	597.87	
Ely	Juniper	22.4	21.43	21.43	479.10	479.10		
	Pinon Pine	12.5	1.20	1.20	15.00	15.00		303.28
Las Vegas	Juniper	11.2	21.43	21.43	240.00	240.00	97.32	
	Pinon Pine	81.0	2.00	2.00	162.00	162.00		703.89
Battle Mountain	Juniper	15.6	21.80	21.80	340.00	340.00		135.56
Nevada total		223.4			$1,939.60	$1,939.60	$793.38	$1,148.80

[a]Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, ADP Worksheet Files, Nevada State Office.

[b]Sales dollars collected and free use dollar value determined by multiplying a weighted value of $11.49 per [redacted] board feet by the volume of [redacted] board feet charged for or given away through free use permits.

[c]Totals do not add due to rounding.

TABLE 70

ESTIMATED ACREAGE OF VEGETAL COVER IN NEVADA BLM DISTRICTS, 1972
(THOUSANDS OF ACRES)

Vegetation Type	Elko	Winnemucca	Carson City	Ely	Battle Mountain	Las Vegas	Nevada State Total
Grass	904	191	54	80	149	38	1,416
Forbs	68	100	-	-	23	6	197
Brush and shrubs	5,200	6,938	4,048	5,936	7,298	8,200[a]	37,620
Pinyon-juniper	805	95	514	1,765	889	1,035[b]	5,103
Broadleaf trees	385	4	-	2	-	-	391
Conifer	2	1	-	70	-	-	73
Barren	6	887	731	161	60	210	2,055
Total	7,370	8,216	5,347	8,014	8,419	9,489	46,855

[a] 3,225 acres included in this total are lands leased under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

[b] 118,000 acres included in this total are lands leased under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1972 Nevada Land Statistics, pg. 9.

TABLE 71

HARVEST OF FOREST PRODUCTS BY BLM DISTRICT (FY 1972)

Product	Free Harvest of Forest Products Number	Free Harvest of Forest Products Value	Sale of Forest Products Number	Sale of Forest Products Value
Christmas Trees (each)				
Elko District	1,195	$ 896.25	1,237	$ 927.75
Winnemucca	320	384.00	-	-
Carson City	7,118	7,118.00	638	514.00
Ely	856	513.60	2,324	1,373.80
Las Vegas	4,269	4,263.00	2,020	1,310.00
Battle Mountain	437	218.00	15	7.50
Total	14,195	$13,393.35	6,234	4,133,05
Fuelwood (cords)				
Elko District	5	$ 2.50	-	-
Winnemucca	-	-	-	-
Carson City	336	336.00	98	98.00
Ely	145	106.00	25	15.00
Las Vegas	76	76.00	112	112.00
Battle Mountain	-	-	-	-
Total	562	$ 520.50	235	$ 225.00
Pinyon Pinenuts (pounds)				
Carson City			500	$ 25.00
Ely			1,000	50.00
Total			1,500	$ 75.00
Line Posts (each)				
Elko District	2,010	$ 301.50	1,150	$ 172.50
Winnemucca	-	-	550	82.50
Carson City	-	-	30	4.50
Ely	6,218	912.80	3,094	449.10
Las Vegas	4,331	649.65	1,600	240.00
Battle Mountain	-	-	1,158	340.00
Total	12,559	$1,863.95	7,582	$1,288.60
Wildings (each)				
Ely	12	12.00	-	$ -
Las Vegas	-	-	-	-
Cactus	151	200.00	74	110.00
Joshua	58	116.00	50	150.00
Yacca	21	42.00	2	5.00
Total	242	370.00	126	$ 265.00
Total Value		$16,147.80		$5,986.65

Source: State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Reno, Nevada.

TABLE 72

DEPENDENCE OF LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ON PUBLIC DOMAIN FORAGE BY BLM REGIONS, NEVADA[a]

D.S.R.	1969			1970			1971		
	Total Livestock Feed Requirements[b]	BLM Provided Forage[c]	Percent Industry Dependent[d]	Total Livestock Feed Requirements	BLM Provided Forage	Percent Industry Dependent	Total Livestock Feed Requirements	BLM Provided Forage	Percent Industry Dependent
	- - - - - AUM's - - - - -			- - - - - AUM's - - - - -			- - - - - AUM's - - - - -		
Nevada[e]	8,848,795	2,112,993	23.87	8,945,922	2,100,385	23.47	8,893,490	1,995,768	22.44
Elko	2,869,759	736,826	25.67	2,889,600	737,195	25.51	2,781,293	682,210	24.52
Winnemucca	1,533,588	411,610	26.83	1,568,273	415,091	26.46	1,670,434	386,949	23.16
Carson	2,044,308	176,499	8.63	2,081,184	165,073	7.93	2,061,948	148,939	7.22
Ely	489,360	307,839	63.00	494,832	298,143	60.25	436,644	283,914	65.02
Las Vegas	649,008	134,574[f]	20.73	655,862	125,108[f]	19.07	628,548	118,133[g]	18.79
Battle Mountain	1,262,772	345,645	27.37	1,256,172	359,775	28.64	1,314,624	375,623	28.57

[a]BLM district figures are aggregated from county data totals only.

[b]Statistical Reporting Service, Cooperative Extension Service.

[c]U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Annual Grazing Statistical Report.

[d]Dependency concept assumes that livestock industry operations are necessarily dependent on BLM forage for part of the grazing year. Percent dependency figures are somewhat high due to fact that all of the BLM provided forage may or may not have been taken off the range. Thus, figure represents outside limits.

[e]State figures omit Susanville District.

[f]Includes 37,622 AUM's of Section 15 Leases.

[g]Includes 34,876 AUM's of Section 15 Leases.

TABLE 73

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DEPENDENCE ON BLM RESOURCE BY BLM REGIONS, 1969

D.S.R.	Value of All Agricultural Products Sold[a]	Estimated Personal Income in Livestock Industry[a]	Total Personal Income in Area[b]	Percent of Total Personal Income Attributable To the Livestock Sector[c]	Industry Dependence[d]	Initial Percentage of Personal Income in Area Attributable to Use Of BLM Forage[e]
Nevada[f]	$78,858,506	$12,779,241	$1,625,602,240	0.80	23.45	0.19
Elko	16,735,270	5,046,048	39,941,906	12.63	25.67	3.24
Winnemucca	21,883,087	3,229,407	24,235,278	13.33	26.83	3.57
Carson City	23,630,500	3,055,482	530,227,240	0.58	8.63	0.05
Ely	2,499,506	777,134	27,090,787	2.87	63.00	1.80
Las Vegas	6,227,215	424,239	912,594,610	0.05	20.73	0.01
Battle Mountain	7,853,926	1,282,908	33,041,497	3.88	27.37	1.06

[a]See Table 18.

[b]See Table 15.

[c]Column 2 divided by column 3.

[d]See Table 72 (percentage of total livestock feed originating from public lands).

[e]Column 4 times column 5. (This is community dependence--see Table 75.)

[f]State totals do not add due to data withheld from Storey County.

TABLE 74

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DEPENDENCE ON BLM RESOURCE BY COUNTY, 1969

D.S.R.	Value of All Agricultural Products Sold[a]	Estimated Personal Income in Livestock Sector[a]	Total Personal Income in Area[b]	Percent of Total Personal Income Attributable To the Livestock Sector	Industry Dependence[d]	Percent of Personal Income In Area Attributable To Use of BLM Forage[d]
Nevada[e]	$78,858,506	$12,779,241	$1,625,602,240	0.80	23.45	0.19
Carson City	136,116	44,727	44,309,151	0.10	4.40	-[f]
Churchill	9,150,104	1,119,733	26,330,053	4.25	7.10	0.30
Clark	4,222,609	131,191	904,452,988	0.01	20.10	-[f]
Douglas	3,215,179	550,657	22,356,405	2.46	1.40	0.03
Elko	16,735,270	5,046,048	39,941,906	12.63	25.00	3.16
Esmeralda	440,455	84,781	1,876,109	4.52	32.50	1.47
Eureka	3,602,925	634,510	3,110,374	20.40	16.30	3.33
Humboldt	9,304,698	1,309,837	16,110,033	8.13	20.00	1.63
Lander	2,099,246	423,076	7,523,438	5.62	23.30	1.31
Lincoln	1,564,151	135,857	6,265,513	2.17	34.40	0.75
Lyon	8,219,936	884,346	20,959,775	4.22	3.20	0.14
Mineral	221,945	22,012	21,049,212	0.10	77.90	0.08
Nye	2,151,755	238,386	22,407,985	1.06	56.50	0.60
Pershing	12,578,389	1,920,939	8,125,245	23.64	32.00	7.56
Storey						
Washoe	2,687,220	423,448	393,178,881	0.11	18.10	0.02
White Pine	2,499,506	777,134	27,090,787	2.87	60.00	1.72

[a] See Table 18.

[b] See Table 15.

[c] Data taken from the Activity Analysis Report of the Socio-Economic Data System on file at Nevada State Office.

[d] Column 4 times Column 5.

[e] County Totals do not add to State Totals in Columns 1,2,&3 due to missing data in Storey County and inconsistent data in Lincoln, Mineral and Nye Counties.

[f] Less than 0.01

TABLE 75

COMMUNITY DEPENDENCE ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
BY BLM REGIONS, 1969

D.S.R.	Community Dependence[a]	Livestock Income Multiplier[b]	Personal Income Created in Area Per BLM AUM[c]
Nevada	0.19	1.578	$1.42
Elko	3.24	1.373	1.75
Winnemucca	3.57	1.465	2.11
Carson City	0.05	1.445	1.49
Ely	1.80	1.560	1.59
Las Vegas	0.01	1.001	.65
Battle Mountain	1.06	1.103	1.02

[a]See Table 73. (This is initial percentage of personal income attributable to BLM forage.)

[b]Livestock Income Multiplier obtained from the Activity Analysis Report of the Socio-Economic Data System on file at the Nevada State Office.

[c]This figure reflects the average unit value of a BLM AUM in terms of income to the area.

TABLE 76

PERMITTED USE OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT GRAZING DISTRICT AND TAYLOR GRAZING ACT LEASE LANDS, NEVADA, 1959-70
(AUM)

Year	Grazing District Lands[a]			Taylor Grazing Leases[b]	State Total
	Cattle & Horses	Sheep & Goats	Total		
1958	2,390,567	746,097	3,136,664	66,000	3,202,664
1959	2,380,340	740,557	3,120,897	60,000	3,180,897
1960	1,337,788	417,222	1,755,005	24,000	1,779,005
1961	1,625,447	441,819	2,067,266	24,000	2,091,266
1962	1,633,163	417,259	2,050,422	27,000	2,077,422
1963	1,718,557	405,604	2,124,161	27,000	2,151,161
1964	1,783,562	374,524	2,158,086	42,000	2,200,086
1965	1,759,606	336,753	1,646,153	65,760	2,096,359
1966	1,769,535	332,814	2,102,349	70,008	2,172,357
1967	1,830,530	323,056	2,153,586	70,000	2,223,586
1968	1,855,488	300,653	2,156,141	41,800	2,197,141
1969	1,811,316	292,511	2,103,827	37,600	2,141,427
1970	1,740,426	357,925	2,098,351	35,700	2,134,051

[a]These figures represent AUM's of grazing in established grazing districts.

[b]These figures represent AUM's of grazing on BLM lands outside established grazing districts.

Source: Public Land Statistics, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1959 to 1971.

TABLE 77

LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, BY COUNTIES, NEVADA 1970

County	Acres	Animal Unit Months[a]	Percent of Total AUM's	Acres Per AUM
Carson City	43,948	1,321	0.1	33.3
Churchill	2,296,955	77,520	3.5	29.6
Clark	2,709,377	32,370	1.5	83.7
Douglas	183,878	5,612	0.3	32.8
Elko	6,734,846	670,109	30.5	10.1
Esmeralda	2,120,597	35,741	1.6	59.3
Eureka	2,043,905	122,349	5.6	16.7
Humboldt	4,260,381	219,119	10.0	19.4
Lander	3,034,168	132,898	6.0	22.8
Lincoln	5,669,519	130,065	5.9	43.6
Lyon	714,866	21,955	1.0	32.6
Mineral	1,730,008	53,154	2.4	32.5
Nye	6,853,744	240,175	10.9	28.5
Pershing	2,916,130	146,942	6.7	19.8
Storey	17,313	495	-[b]	35.0
Washoe	2,641,763	145,760	6.6	18.1
White Pine	4,369,478	162,786	7.4	26.8
Totals	48,340,876	2,198,371	100.0	22.0

[a]Proportioned from BLM District AUM and acreage data found in the 1971 Nevada Land Statistics.

[b]Less than one tenth of a percent.

TABLE 78

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HORSE INVENTORIES BY BLM REGIONS[a]

Area and Item	1969	1970		1971	
	Number	Number	Percent Change 1969 to 1970	Number	Percent Change 1970 to 1971
Nevada					
Cattle	608,000	626,000	3.00	639,000	2.07
Sheep	452,098	402,568	-10.96	315,721	-21.57
Horses	38,980	38,980	-0-	38,980	-0-
Elko					
Cattle	195,300	206,400	5.68	206,400	-0-
Sheep	189,588	142,355	-24.91	97,227	-31.70
Horses	5,929	5,929	-0-	5,929	-0-
Winnemucca					
Cattle	117,200	122,100	4.18	129,900	6.38
Sheep	43,400	33,352	-23.15	36,919	10.70
Horses	1,919	1,919	-0-	1,919	-0-
Carson					
Cattle	144,200	146,700	1.73	149,600	1.97
Sheep	75,900	78,765	3.77	56,250	-28.59
Horses	10,979	10,979	-0-	10,979	-0-
Ely[b]					
Cattle	23,600	24,500	3.81	21,900	-10.61
Sheep	74,400	72,180	-2.98	60,935	-15.58
Horses	2,300	2,300	-0-	2,300	-0-
Las Vegas[c]					
Cattle	36,100	36,400	0.83	35,400	- 2.74
Sheep	17,310	18,666	7.83	12,285	-34.19
Horses	14,522	14,522	-0-	14,522	-0-
Battle Mountain					
Cattle	91,600	89,900	-1.85	95,800	6.56
Sheep	51,500	57,250	11.17	52,105	-9.00
Horses	3,331	3,331	-0-	3,331	-0-

[a]Sources of data:
Cattle - Statistical Reporting Service. Census Revised Estimates.
Sheep - U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Annual Grazing Statistical Report.
Horses - Cooperative Extension Service Estimates - 1971 (Assumptions: Horse data reported for 1971 is the same as for 1969 and 1970 and domestic horse data only).

[b]Ely District figures compiled by using White Pine County data only.

[c]Las Vegas District figures compiled by using Clark, Lincoln and Esmeralda County data only.

TABLE 79

PROJECTIONS OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HORSE NUMBERS TO 2020 BY BLM DISTRICT

Area and Item	1969 Number[a]	1980 Number	1980 Percent Change 1969 to 1980	2000 Number	2000 Percent Change 1980 to 2000	2020 Number	2020 Percent Change 2000 to 2020
Nevada							
Cattle	608,000	604,636	- 0.55	685,189	13.32	765,741	12.00
Sheep	452,098	452,098	0	452,098	0	452,098	0
Horses	38,980	58,761	51.00	87,308	48.58	101,034	15.72
Elko							
Cattle	195,300	200,250	2.53	226,925	13.32	253.604	12.00
Sheep	189,588	189,588	0	189,588	0	189,588	0
Horses	5,929	5,785	- 2.36	8,414	45.45	9,203	9.38
Winnemucca							
Cattle	117,200	115,444	- 1.50	130,826	13.32	146,206	12.00
Sheep	43,400	43,400	0	43,400	0	43,400	0
Horses	1,919	2,761	43.88	3,287	19.05	3,471	5.60
Carson							
Cattle	144,200	144,572	0.25	163,836	13.32	183,096	12.00
Sheep	75,900	75,900	0	75,900	0	75,900	0
Horses	10,979	21,388	95.00	29,522	38.00	33,614	14.00
Ely							
Cattle	23,600	26,383	11.80	29,897	13.32	33,411	12.00
Sheep	74,400	74,400	0	74,400	0	74,400	0
Horses	2,300	2,761	20.00	2,840	2.90	2,866	0.92
Las Vegas							
Cattle	36,100	34,853	- 3.45	39,497	13.32	44,142	12.00
Sheep	17,310	17,310	0	17,310	0	17,310	0
Horses	14,522	23,095	59.00	39,274	70.00	47,306	20.45
Battle Mountain							
Cattle	91,600	83,134	- 9.24	94,208	13.32	105,282	12.00
Sheep	51,500	51,500	0	51,500	0	51,500	0
Horses	3,331	2,971	-10.80	3,971	33.66	4,574	15.19

[a]See Table 78.

Source: Projected values provided by John G. McNeely, Jr., Associate Professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno.

TABLE 80

BENCHMARK PROJECTIONS OF LIVESTOCK BY BLM REGION

Area and Species	1969 Number[a]	1980 Projections Number[a]	1980 Projections Change in Number	1980 Projections Change in AUM[b]	Percent Feed Provided by BLM[c]	AUM Change Required by BLM
Nevada					23.45	
Cattle	608,000	604,636	- 3,364	- 40,668		- 9,537
Sheep	452,098	452,098	0	0		0
Horses	38,980	58,761	19,781	237,372		55,664
Elko					25.67	
Cattle	195,300	200,250	4,950	59,400		15,248
Sheep	189,588	189,588	0	0		0
Horses	5,929	5,785	- 144	- 1,728		- 444
Winnemucca					26.83	
Cattle	117,200	115,444	- 1,756	- 21,072		- 5,654
Sheep	43,400	43,400	0	0		0
Horses	1,919	2,761	842	10,104		2,711
Carson					8.63	
Cattle	144,200	144,572	372	4,464		385
Sheep	75,900	75,900	0	0		0
Horses	10,979	21,388	10,409	124,908		10,780
Ely					63.00	
Cattle	23,600	26,383	2,783	33,396		21,039
Sheep	74,400	74,400	0	0		0
Horses	2,300	2,761	461	5,532		3,485
Las Vegas					20.73	
Cattle	36,100	34,853	- 1,247	- 14,964		- 3,102
Sheep	17,310	17,310	0	0		0
Horses	14,522	23,095	8,573	102,876		21,326
Battle Mountain					27.37	
Cattle	91,600	83,134	- 8,466	-101,592		-27,806
Sheep	51,500	51,500	0	0		0
Horses	3,331	2,971	- 360	- 4,320		- 1,182

[a]See Table 79.

[b]Assumes 12 AUM's for each cattle and horse change.

[c]See Table 73.

TABLE 81

ESTIMATED
RANGE FORAGE CAPACITY AND PERCENTAGE OF FEDERAL RANGE UTILIZED
BY BLM DISTRICT DURING THE GRAZING YEAR[a]

Year and Item	Nevada[b]	Elko	Winnemucca	Carson	Ely	Las Vegas[d]	Battle Mountain
1967							
Available capacity AUM's[c]	2,723,579	863,287	464,610	216,807	514,587	206,333	457,955
BLM provided AUM's	2,002,495	703,062	378,035	175,370	292,100	115,517	338,411
Percent range capacity utilized	73.52	81.44	81.37	80.89	56.76	55.99	73.90
1968							
Available capacity AUM's	2,830,897	873,590	526,888	214,607	544,199	191,788	479,825
BLM provided AUM's	2,125,167	715,230	441,623	168,687	311,475	105,766	382,386
Percent range capacity utilized	75.07	81.87	83.82	78.60	57.24	55.15	79.69
1969							
Available capacity AUM's	2,727,561	842,938	500,604	217,534	526,029	181,709	458,747
BLM provided AUM's	2,075,371	736,826	411,610	176,499	307,839	96,952	345,645
Percent range capacity utilized	76.09	87.41	82.22	81.14	58.52	53.36	75.35
1970							
Available capacity AUM's	2,747,132	880,247	490,487	218,943	533,887	166,653	456,915
BLM provided AUM's	2,062,763	737,195	415,091	165,073	298,143	87,486	359,775
Percent range capacity utilized	75.09	83.75	84.63	75.39	55.84	52.50	78.74
1971							
Available capacity AUM's	2,593,898	815,757	474,665	201,586	490,816	127,174	483,900
BLM provided AUM's	1,960,892	682,210	386,949	148,939	283,914	83,257	375,623
Percent range capacity utilized	75.60	83.63	81.52	73.88	57.85	65.47	77.62

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Annual Grazing Statistical Report, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971.

[a]Range forage capacity determined by:
1. combining authorized nonuse and active use to indicate forage availability;
2. taking total AUM's of licensed livestock and dividing this number by one to obtain percent range capacity utilized during the grazing year; and
3. percentage figure reflects a somewhat higher percent due to the fact that during a grazing year, all of the total AUM's of licensed livestock may not be taken.

[b]State totals omit figures from Susanville District.

[c]Available capacity estimates omit mechanical and chemical altering of AUM production.

[d]Section 3 permits only.

TABLE 82

INDUSTRY AND COMMUNITY DEPENDENCE ON HUNTING BY BLM REGION, 1970

D.S.R.	Hunter Days[a] (Number)	Hunter Expenditure[b]	Percent Dependent	Personal Income Derived From Hunter Expenditure[c]	Recreation Income Multiplier[d]	Community Dependence (%)[e]
Elko						
All Sources	106,360	$882,788	57.00	$230,408	1.293	0.535
Public Lands	60,545	502,523		131,159		[redacted] 0.304
Winnemucca						
All Sources	54,687	218,748	64.00	57,093	1.279	0.208
Public Lands	35,256	141,024		36,807		0.134
Carson City						
All Sources	161,804	647,216	42.00	168,923	1.535	0.026
Public Lands	68,000	272,000		70,992		0.011
Ely						
All Sources	36,938	306,585	43.00	80,019	1.205	0.279
Public Lands	15,776	130,941		34,176		0.119
Las Vegas						
All Sources	63,897	255,588	59.00	66,708	1.316	0.006
Public Lands	37,911	151,644		39,579		0.004
Battle Mountain						
All Sources	53,236	212,944	57.00	55,578	1.076	0.179
Public Lands	30,558	122,232		31,903		0.102

[a]See Table 83.

[b]Hunter days multiplied by $4.00 except for Elko and Ely (multiplied by $8.30). The estimated daily expenditure in the local areas. Data source for hunter expenditures taken from "Characteristics of Nevada Hunters," James R. Garrett, Agri. Exp. Sta., Univ. of Nevada, Reno, June, 1970, and Donald H. Beeler, "The Value of Multiple Use of Water in the Newlands Reclamation Project," an unpublished Master's Thesis, Div. of Agri. and Resource Econ., College of Agriculture, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, September, 1971.

[c]Total expenditures multiplied by $0.261 (the estimate of direct personal income derived per dollar expenditure derived from "An Interindustry Analysis of the Elko County, Nevada," John W. Malone and Stanley G. Detering, Agri. Exp. Sta., Univ. of Nevada, Reno, B-20, May, 1969).

[d]Income multiplier obtained from the "Activity Analysis Report of the Socio-Economic Data System" on file at the Nevada State Office.

[e]Community Dependence -- industry dependence of hunting (column 2) as a percentage of total personal income in district (Table 15).

TABLE 83-01

PROJECTED HUNTER DAYS BY SPECIES ON PUBLIC LAND WITHIN THE ELKO REGION, 1980[a]

Species	Nevada		Percent Increase[b]	All Lands In District		Percent Increase	Public Lands Within District[c]		Percent Increase
	1970	1980		1970	1980		1970	1980	
Big Game	185,575	204,100		74,875	82,497		37,858	41,778	
Antelope	7,371	9,300	26.00	840	1,058	26.00	840	1,058	26.00
Deer (mule)	176,524	194,800	10.00	74,035	81,439	10.00	37,018	40,720	10.00
Elk	240	d	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Horn	1,440	d	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upland Game	173,578	230,700		22,152	27,006		17,505	20,870	
Dove	34,963	64,400	84.00	1,361	2,504	84.00	816	1,501	84.00
Quail	47,826	59,800	25.00	1,220	1,525	25.00	305	381	0
Partridge	67,259	80,500	20.00	13,451	16,141	20.00	12,106	14,527	19.00
Blue Grouse	1,305	2,800	114.00	480	1,027	114.00	48	103	112.00
Sage Grouse	17,200	17,700	3.00	5,640	5,809	3.00	4,230	4,357	3.00
Pheasant	5,025	5,500	9.00	0	0	9.00	0	0	0
Small Game	46,463	52,200		6,028	6,751		4,521	5,063	
Rabbit	46,463	52,200	12.00	6,028	6,751	12.00	4,521	5,063	12.00
Waterfowl	73,264	122,900		3,305	5,552		661	1,110	
Geese - Duck	73,264	122,900	68.00	3,305	5,552	68.00	661	1,110	68.00
Total Hunter Days	478,880	609,900	27.00	106,360	121,806	15.00	60,545	68,821	14.00

[a]Projections on statewide hunter days by species estimated by Robert E. Walstrom, Natural Resource Consultant, Department of Water Resources.

[b]This percentage used to compute columns 5 & 8.

[c]Public land hunter pressure within district as percent of total district pressure. This percentage multiplied by the number of projected hunter days by species gives number of hunter days on BLM land within district (columns 7, 8).

[d]No data available.

TABLE 83-02

PROJECTED HUNTER DAYS BY SPECIES ON PUBLIC LAND WITHIN THE WINNEMUCCA REGION, 1980[a]

	Nevada			All Lands In District			Public Lands Within District[c]		
	1970	1980	Percent Increase[b]	1970	1980	Percent Increase	1970	1980	Percent Increase
Big Game	185,575	204,100		14,442	15,926		10,869	11,991	
Antelope	7,371	9,300	26.00	245	309	26.00	221	278	26.00
Deer (mule)	176,524	194,800	10.00	14,197	15,617	10.00	10,648	11,713	10.00
Elk	240	d	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Horn	1,440	d	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upland Game	173,578	230,700		31,245	38,508		22,077	27,056	
Dove	34,963	64,400	84.00	1,845	3,395	84.00	1,107	2,037	84.00
Quail	47,826	59,800	25.00	7,653	9,566	25.00	3,061	3,826	25.00
Partridge	67,259	80,500	20.00	17,952	21,542	20.00	16,157	19,388	20.00
Blue Grouse	1,305	2,800	114.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sage Grouse	17,200	17,700	3.00	2,190	2,256	3.00	1,752	1,805	3.00
Pheasant	5,025	5,500	9.00	1,605	1,749	9.00	0	0	0
Small Game	46,463	52,200		3,522	3,592		1,761	1,972	
Rabbit	46,463	52,200	12.00	3,522	3,592	12.00	1,761	1,972	12.00
Waterfowl	73,264	122,900		5,478	9,203		548	921	
Geese - Duck	73,264	122,900	68.00	5,478	9,203	68.00	548	921	68.00
Total Hunter Days	478,880	609,900	27.00	54,687	67,229	23.00	35,255	41,940	19.00

[a]Projections on statewide hunter days by species estimated by Robert E. Walstrom, Natural Resource Consultant, Department of Water Resources.

[b]This percentage used to compute columns 5 & 8.

[c]Public land hunter pressure within district as percent of total district pressure. This percentage multiplied by the number of projected hunter days by species gives number of hunter days on BLM land within district (columns 7, 8).

[d]No data available.

TABLE 83-03

PROJECTED HUNTER DAYS BY SPECIES ON PUBLIC LANDS WITHIN THE CARSON CITY REGION, 1980[a]

Species	Nevada		Percent Increase[b]	All Lands In District		Percent Increase	Public Lands Within District[c]		Percent Increase
	1970	1980		1970	1980		1970	1980	
Big Game	185,575	204,100		29,627	33,160		10,084	11,663	
Antelope	7,371	9,300	26.00	3,570	4,498	26.00	3,570	4,498	26.00
Deer (mule)	176,524	194,800	10.00	26,057	28,662	10.00	6,514	7,165	10.00
Elk	240	d	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Horn	1,440	d	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upland Game	173,578	230,700		68,661	91,186		36,790	47,835	
Dove	34,963	64,400	84.00	13,160	24,214	84.00	6,580	12,107	84.00
Quail	47,826	59,800	25.00	22,981	28,726	25.00	0	0	0
Partridge	67,259	80,500	20.00	24,285	29,142	20.00	24,285	29,142	20.00
Blue Grouse	1,305	2,800	114.00	435	931	114.00	435	931	114.00
Sage Grouse	17,200	17,700	3.00	5,490	5,655	3.00	5,490	5,655	3.00
Pheasant	5,025	5,500	9.00	2,310	2,518	9.00	0	0	0
Small Game	46,463	52,200	12.00	16,682	18,684	12.00	15,848	17,750	12.00
Rabbit	46,463	52,200		16,682	18,684		15,848	17,750	
Waterfowl	73,264	122,900	68.00	46,834	78,681	68.00	4,683	7,867	68.00
Geese - Duck	73,264	122,900		46,834	78,681		4,683	7,867	
Total Hunter Days	478,880	609,900	27.00	161,804	221,711	37.00	67,405	85,115	26.00

[a] Projections on statewide hunter days by species estimated by Robert E. Walstrom, Natural Resource Consultant, Department of Water Resources.

[b] This percentage used to compute columns 5 & 8.

[c] Public land hunter pressure within district as percent of total district pressure. This percentage multiplied by the number of projected hunter days by species gives number of hunter days on BLM land within district (columns 7,8).

[d] No data available.

TABLE 83-04

PROJECTED HUNTER DAYS BY SPECIES ON PUBLIC LAND WITHIN THE ELY REGION, 1980[a]

Species	Nevada		Percent Increase[b]	All Lands In District		Percent Increase	Public Lands Within District[c]		Percent Increase
	1970	1980		1970	1980		1970	1980	
	- - - Hunter Days - - -			- - - Hunter Days - - -			- - - Hunter Days - - -		
Big game	185,575	204,100		28,552	31,492		11,633	12,864	
Antelope	7,371	9,300	26.00	530	668	26.00	424	534	26.00
Deer (mule)	176,524	194,800	10.00	28,022	30,824	10.00	11,209	12,330	10.00
Elk	240	d	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Horn	1,440	d	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upland game	173,578	230,700		3,420	4,922		1,797	2,580	
Dove	34,963	64,400	84.00	1,275	2,346	84.00	765	1,408	84.00
Quail	47,826	59,800	25.00	420	525	25.00	252	315	25.00
Partridge	67,259	80,500	20.00	630	756	20.00	315	378	20.00
Blue grouse	1,305	2,800	114.00	150	321	114.00	0	0	0
Sage grouse	17,200	17,700	3.00	930	958	3.00	465	479	3.00
Pheasant	5,025	5,500	9.00	15	16	9.00	0	0	0
Small game	46,463	52,200		3,600	4,032		1,800	2,016	
Rabbit	46,463	52,200	12.00	3,600	4,032	12.00	1,800	2,016	12.00
Waterfowl	73,264	122,900		1,366	2,295		546	917	
Geese-duck	73,264	122,900	68.00	1,366	2,295	68.00	546	917	68.00
Total Hunter Days	478,880	609,900	27.00	36,938	42,741	16.00	15,776	18,377	16.00

[a]Projections on statewide hunter days by species estimated by Robert E. Walstrom, Natural Resource Consultant, Department of Water Resources.

[b]This percentage used to compute columns 5 and 8.

[c]Public land hunter pressure within district as percentage of total district pressure. This percentage multiplied by the number of projected hunter days by species gives number of hunter days on BLM land within district (columns 7 and 8).

[d]No data available.

TABLE 83-05

PROJECTED HUNTER DAYS BY SPECIES ON PUBLIC LANDS WITHIN THE LAS VEGAS REGION, 1980[a]

Species	Nevada		Percent Increase[b]	All Lands In District		Percent Increase	Public Lands Within District[c]		Percent Increase
	1970	1980		1970	1980		1970	1980	
Big Game	185,575	204,100		13,737	13,347		12,997	12,691	
Antelope	7,371	9,300	26.00	196	247	26.00	196	247	26.00
Deer (mule)	176,524	194,800	10.00	11,909	13,100	10.00	11,313	12,444	10.00
Elk	240	d	d	240	d	d	96	d	d
Big Horn	1,440	d	d	1,392	d	d	1,392	d	d
Upland Game	173,578	230,700		25,625	39,523		18,750	29,137	
Dove	34,963	64,400	84.00	12,935	23,800	84.00	9,701	17,850	84.00
Quail	47,826	59,800	25.00	11,685	14,606	25.00	8,764	10,955	25.00
Partridge	67,259	80,500	20.00	225	270	20.00	225	270	20.00
Blue Grouse	1,305	2,800	114.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sage Grouse	17,200	17,700	3.00	60	62	3.00	60	62	3.00
Pheasant	5,025	5,500	9.00	720	785	9.00	0	0	0
Small Game	46,463	52,200		11,820	13,239		5,910	6,619	
Rabbit	46,463	52,200	12.00	11,820	13,239	12.00	5,910	6,619	12.00
Waterfowl	73,264	122,900		12,715	21,361		254	426	
Geese - Duck	73,264	122,900	68.00	12,715	21,361	68.00	254	426	68.00
Total Hunter Days	478,880	609,900	27.00	63,897	87,470	37	37,911	48,873	29

[a]Projections on statewide hunter days by species estimated by Robert E. Walstrom, Natural Resource Consultant, Department of Water Resources.

[b]This percentage used to compute columns 5 & 8.

[c]Public land hunter pressure within district as percent of total district pressure . This percentage multiplied by the number of projected hunter days by species gives number of hunter days on BLM land within district (columns 7, 8).

[d]No data available.

TABLE 83-06

PROJECTED HUNTER DAYS BY SPECIES ON PUBLIC LAND WITHIN THE BATTLE MOUNTAIN REGION, 1980[a]

	Nevada			All Lands In District			Public Lands Within District[c]		
	1970	1980	Percent Increase[b]	1970	1980	Percent Increase	1970	1980	Percent Increase
Big Game	185,575	204,100		22,385	24,576		11,233	12,309	
Antelope	7,371	9,300	26.00	33	42	26.00	33	42	26.00
Deer (mule)	176,524	194,800	10.00	22,304	24,534	10.00	11,152	12,267	10.00
Elk	240	d	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Horn	1,440	d	d	48	d	d	48	d	d
Upland Game	173,578	230,700		22,474	29,662		15,012	19,122	
Dove	34,963	64,400	84.00	4,386	8,070	84.00	2,193	4,035	84.00
Quail	47,826	59,800	25.00	3,867	4,834	25.00	1,934	2,418	25.00
Partridge	67,259	80,500	20.00	10,716	12,859	20.00	8,573	10,288	20.00
Blue Grouse	1,305	2,800	114.00	240	513	114.00	0	0	0
Sage Grouse	17,200	17,700	3.00	2,890	2,977	3.00	2,312	2,381	3.00
Pheasant	5,025	5,500	9.00	375	409	9.00	0	0	0
Small Game	46,463	52,200		4,811	5,388		2,887	3,233	
Rabbit	46,463	52,200	12.00	4,811	5,388	12.00	2,887	3,233	12.00
Waterfowl	73,264	122,900		3,566	5,991		1,426	2,396	
Geese - Duck	73,264	122,900	68.00	3,566	5,991	68.00	1,426	2,396	68.00
Total Hunter Days	478,880	609,900	27.00	53,236	65,617	23.00	30,558	37,060	21.00

[a]Projections on statewide hunter days by species estimated by Robert E. Walstrom, Natural Resource Consultant, Department of Water Resources.

[b]This percentage used to compute columns 5 & 8.

[c]Public land hunter pressure within district as percent of total district pressure. This percentage multiplied by the number of projected hunter days by species gives number of hunter days on BLM land within district (columns 7, 8).

[d]No data available.

TABLE 84

INDUSTRY AND COMMUNITY DEPENDENCE ON RECREATION BY BLM REGION, 1970

D.S.R.	Recreation Days (Number)	Recreational Expenditures[c]	Percent Dependent	Personal Income Derived From Recreational Expenditures[e]	Recreational Multiplier[f]	Community Dependence (%)[g]
Elko						
All Lands[a]	465,898	$1,966,089	26.71	$513,149	1.293	1.231
Public Lands[b]	124,477	525,291		137,062		0.317
Winnemucca						
All Lands	303,626	1,281,301	36.55	334,420	1.279	1.222
Public Lands	111,004	468,437		122,230		0.446
Carson						
All Lands	13,052,046	55,079,634	9.45	14,375,784	1.535	2.256
Public Lands	1,234,134	5,208,045		1,358,511		0.213
Ely						
All Lands	498,446	2,103,442	6.81	548,998	1.205	1.917
Public Lands	33,938	143,218		37,387		0.130
Las Vegas						
All Lands	6,640,809	28,024,213	9.54	7,314,320	1.316	0.748
Public Lands	634,044	2,675,665		697,786		0.071
Battle Mountain						
All Lands	223,224	942,005	12.01	245,863	1.076	0.793
Public Lands	26,814	113,155		29,528		0.095

[a]See Table 29.

[b]Public land recreation visits estimated by Theodore J. Dixon, Division of Agri. and Resource Econ., College of Agriculture, Univ. of Nevada, Reno.

[c]Recreation days multiplied by $4.22, the estimated expenditure per person per day (See Table 34).

[d]Industry dependence is the percent of total income to the recreation industry that comes from public land.

[e]Recreational expenditure multiplied by $0.261, the direct personal income derived from purchases by recreationist from tourism oriented sectors, (J.W. Malone, op. cit., 1969).

[f]Income multiplier obtained from the "Activity Analysis Report of the Socio-Economic Data System" on file at the Nevada State Office.

[g]See Table 82.

TABLE 85

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION BY BLM REGION AND COUNTY, 1970

D.S.R.	County		Total Value of Mineral Production[a]	Percent of County Managed by BLM[b]		Value of BLM Mineral Production[c]	Mining Industry Dependence on Public Land Production[d]
Elko	Elko		$ 360,000	61.2		$ 220,320	
		Total	360,000		Total	220,320	61.2
Winnemucca	Humboldt		1,457,000	68.5		998,045	
	Pershing		12,501,000	75.5		9,438,255	
		Total	13,958,000		Total	10,436,300	74.7
Carson City	Washoe		2,921,000	62.4		1,822,704	
	Carson City		395,000	44.8		176,960	
	Douglas		4,937,000	38.2		1,885,934	
	Storey		322,000	10.3		33,166	
	Lyon		46,117,000	1.5		714,033	
	Churchill		346,000	73.0		252,580	
	Mineral		337,000	70.4		237,248	
		Total	55,375,000		Total	5,122,625	9.2
Ely	White Pine		57,218,000	9.9		5,697,768	
		Total	57,218,000		Total	5,697,768	9.9
Las Vegas	Clark		11,597,000	52.3		6,065,231	
	Lincoln		251,000	83.1		208,581	
	Esmeralda		4,063,000	92.8		3,770,464	
		Total	15,911,000		Total	10,044,276	63.1
Battle Mountain	Lander		20,433,000	27.0		5,512,006	
	Eureka		8,644,000	76.3		6,595,372	
	Nye		4,172,000	59.2		2,469,824	
		Total	33,249,000		Total	14,577,202	43.8
Nevada			$176,071,000	26.1		$46,098,491	26.1

[a] See Tables 23.

[b] Taken from 1970 Nevada Land Statistics. Exceptions noted for Lyon and White Pine Counties, see Table 86, Footnote b.

[c] Column 2 x Column 1.

[d] Column 3 ÷ Column 1. Industry dependence concerned only with private vs. public land mineral value production. Industry dependence in Table 86 concerned only with income dependency between private and public sector mining.

TABLE 86

COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRY DEPENDENCE ON MINERAL PRODUCTION
BY BLM REGION, 1969

D.S.R.	Total Income		Mining Industry Dependence on BLM Administered Public Lands (%)[b]	Derived Personal Income From Public Lands[c]
	Personal[a]	Mining[a]		
Elko	$ 39,941,906	$ 2,752,756	61.20	$ 1,684,687
Winnemucca	24,235,278	2,340,042	40.00	930,580
Carson City	530,227,240	9,820,115	26.95	2,646,937
Ely	27,090,787	5,805,682	9.95	577,665
Las Vegas	912,594,610	5,281,296	55.68	2,940,636
Battle Mountain	33,041,497	7,035,488	44.67	3,142,941
Nevada	1,567,131,318	33,035,379	34.33	11,923,446

[a]See Table 15.

[b]Dependency here assumes that the ratio of BLM administered land within a district is the same as mining industry dependency on public lands. Exceptions noted where copper extractions dominated the mining industry. These activities were assumed to be on private land solely, e.g., copper mining in Lyon and White Pine Counties. This dependency indicates the ratio of columns 5 and 7.

[c]Column 3 times column 2. See text for rationale.

TABLE 87

COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRY DEPENDENCE ON MINERAL PRODUCTION
BY COUNTY, NEVADA, 1969

County	Total Income		Mining Industry Dependence on BLM Administered Public Lands (%)[b]	Derived Personal Income From Public Lands[c]
	Personal[a]	Mining[a]		
Carson City	$ 44,309,151	$ 199,340	44.8	$ 89,304
Churchill	26,330,053	142,186	73.0	103,796
Clark	904,452,988	4,758,951	52.3	2,488,931
Douglas	22,356,405	104,797	38.2	40,032
Elko	39,941,906	2,752,756	61.2	1,684,687
Esmeralda	1,876,109	181,818	92.8	168,727
Eureka	3,110,374	587,384	76.3	448,174
Humboldt	16,110,033	1,159,314	68.5	794,130
Lander	7,523,438	3,486,054	27.0	941,234
Lincoln	6,265,513	340,527	83.1	282,978
Lyon	20,959,775	5,672,712	1.5	85,090
Mineral	21,049,212	737,352	70.4	519,096
Nye	22,407,985	2,962,050	59.2	1,753,533
Pershing	8,125,245	1,180,728	75.5	136,450
Storey	2,043,832	76,288	10.3	7,857
Washoe	393,178,881	2,887,440	62.4	1,801,762
White Pine	27,090,787	5,805,682	9.9	574,762
Nevada	1,567,131,318	33,035,379	34.3	11,923,666[d]

[a]See Table 15. Data listed for other counties used for comparison purposes.

[b]See footnote d, Table 85 for explanation of dependency.

[c]Column 3 times column 2. See text for rationale.

[d]Column 4 does not add to total due to rounding of percentage figure in column 3.

TABLE 88

ESTIMATED RUNOFF FROM PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BLM FOR 1972, NEVADA

D.S.R.	Area of District (Acres)	Runoff (Acre-Inches)	Runoff (Acre-Feet)
Elko	7,370,181	5,230,716	435,893
Winnemucca	8,216,159	1,406,136	117,178
Carson City	5,346,629	2,261,148	218,429
Ely	8,014,473	1,610,784	134,232
Las Vegas	9,489,144	1,845,672	153,806
Battle Mountain	8,419,417	1,532,592	127,716
State Total	46,856,003[a]	14,247,048	1,187,254

[a]1,484,873 acres of Nevada public land administered by the Susanville and Boise Districts are not included in this total.

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1972 Nevada Land Statistics p. 9.

LITERATURE CITED

I. Introdution:

Purpose
Analytical Areas
Benchmark Projections
Income Multipliers

Source: (1) Guidelines for Preparation of District Economic Supplements - Review Draft - July 1971, U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management, Denver, Colorado.

(2) Planning System Manuals 1601-1608, Bureau of Land Management, Denver, Colorado, June 1969.

II. District Economy:

Population

Source: (1) Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada, Reno, 1971, Dr. S.F. Chu (Population Projections).

(2) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population; 1970, Census of Population and Housing.

(3) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population; 1970, General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC (1), 3-30, Nevada

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Income

Source: (1) Unpublished Research, Stanley G. Detering, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

Employment

Source: (1) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population; 1970, General Population Characteristics.

Resource Based Industries

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Source: (1) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1969, Vol. 1, Area Reports, Part 45, Nevada.

(2) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, Nevada Agricultural Statistics, 1970-1971.

Mining

Source: (1) Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources, Water for Nevada, Forecast for the Future, Mining, 1973, Report No. 4.

Outdoor Recreation and Tourism

Tourism

Source: (1) Nevada State Highway Department, Planning Survey Division, Nevada Out of State Visitor Survey, 1963.

(2) Tourist Estimates from: Department of Economic Development, Carson City, Nevada, 1973; Reno Chamber of Commerce.

Outdoor Recreation

Source: (1) Water-Related Recreation in Nevada---Present and Future, 1973, by John G. McNeely, Jr. and Ted Dixon, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Nevada, Reno.

(2) Senate Document No. 97, 86th Congress, Supplement No. 1, Evaluation Standards for Primary Outdoor Recreation Benefits, June 1964.

(3) Water Resources Council Guidelines, 1972.

(4) U.S. Forest Service, A Model for the Determination of Wildland Resource Values, Recreation, 1967.

(5) U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Study Report 24, Economic Studies of Outdoor Recreation, 1962.

Hunting

Source: (1) Basic Data Derived from Robert E. Walstrom, Natural Resource Consultant, State Department of Water Resources, State Engineering Office. Data based on 10% expanded questionnaire and tab returns. This data is to be soon published as part of the State Water Plan under Fish and Wildlife - Future Report, 1973.

(2) U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, 1972 Nevada Land Statistics, Wildlife Habitat.

Forestry and Vegetative Products

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(2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, ADP Worksheets, Timber Sales and Value by Species, 1971-72.

(3) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1972 Nevada Land Statistics.

III. Public Land Resource Products and Land Use

Livestock Forage

Source: (1) Estimation and Projection of Livestock, Crop and Forestry Production in Nevada and Related Land and Water Needs, Report prepared for the Division of Water Resources, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, by John G. McNeely, Jr. and Charles E. Woerner, 1973.

(2) The Economic Feasibility of Rest Rotation Grazing, A Case Study, by C.T.K. Ching and Charles E. Hancock, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, January 1973.

(3) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Annual Grazing Statistical Report, 1964-1971.

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Recreation

Hunting

Source: (1) Robert E. Walstrom, op. cit., 1973

(2) Characteristics of Nevada Hunters, James R. Garret, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Nevada - Reno, June 1970.

(3) The Value of Multiple Use of Water In The Newlands Reclamation Project, Donald H. Beeler, unpublished Master's Thesis, Division of Agricultural and Resource Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Nevada - Reno, September, 1971

(4) An Interindustry Analysis of the Elko County Economy, John W. Malone and S.G. Detering, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, B-20, May 1969.

General Recreation

Source: (1) Water-Based Recreation in Nevada---Present and Future, 1973, op. cit.

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Minerals

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Source: (1) Nevada Land Statistics, 1971-72. Nevada State Office. op. cit.

Water

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(4) A Model for the Determination of Wildland Resource Values, op. cit.

Land Use

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